SATURDAY NIGHT

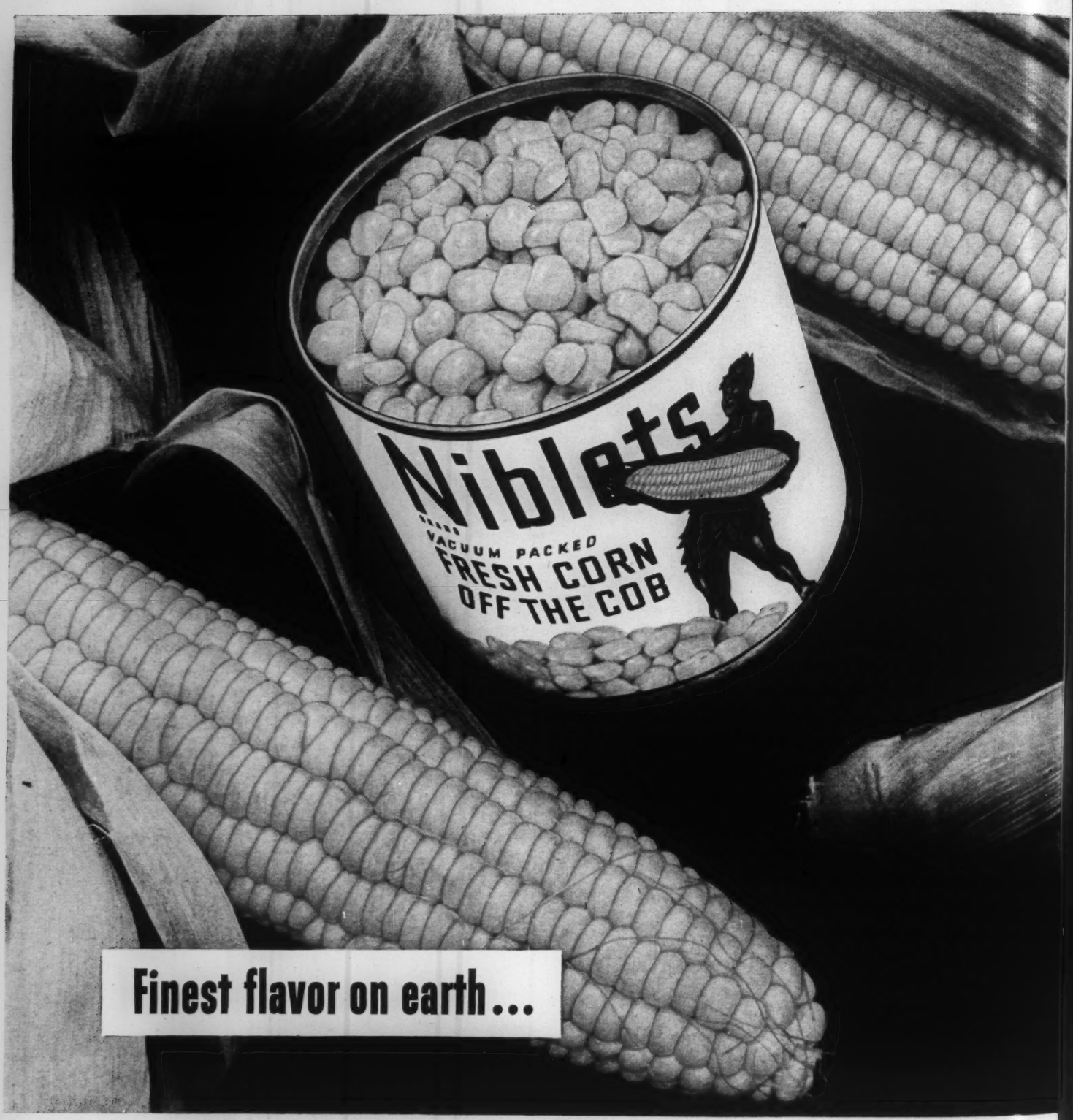
WHAT WE'LL DO WITH TV
by Mavor Moore

CANADA'S STAKE IN POPULAR MUSIC

AFRICA'S RACE FOR SELF-RULE
by William Clark

MAY 24, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 33

"DRESS C E":
Queen's e Er



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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 33 Whole No. 3081

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Our school trustees get it from both sides, says writer MAX BRAITHWAITE, speaking from experience. He's caught between demands for better schools and demands for lower costs . . . The MP's themselves air their views on how procedure in parliament can be improved, in a symposium dedicated to more efficiency, less time-wasting in the House . . . Stiff American competition and public indifference combine to give our musicians a hard time of it. JOHN YOCOM suggests some solutions in the second of two stories on Canadian popular music . . . Flying in a jet plane is fine, so long as the pilot sticks to the straight and level, says MICHAEL BARKWAY. But he balks at aerobatics . . . Other countries are taking advantage of the attractive market offered by South America; why not Canada, says R. K. JONES of Shell Oil. He gives a successful sales formula . . . A remarkable change has come over the Canadian woman in the last 25 years, says EILEEN MORRIS. Her financial habits and capital investments in the home now have a decided bearing on the whole of our Canadian economy.

COVER: While the "Twenty-fourth" is the Queen's Birthday for the rest of the country, in Toronto it is also Queen's Plate Day, the apex of the community's racing season. For weeks prior, top pacers of the stables are clocked, eyed and speculated on by everyone from the grey tophatted occupant of the Members' Enclosure to the lowly tout with his dog-eared Racing Form and his dreams of the fast buck. One of the cynosures of these various eyes is "Dress Circle", a three-year-old owned by E. P. Taylor. Prior to the big event he's been petted, pampered and paced by his personal attendant, stableboy Alex Wick with the care befitting a potential champ.—*Photo by Michael Burns.*

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
Birks Building, Montreal, Canada

Editorial and Advertising Offices
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; George Collington, General Manager; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer.

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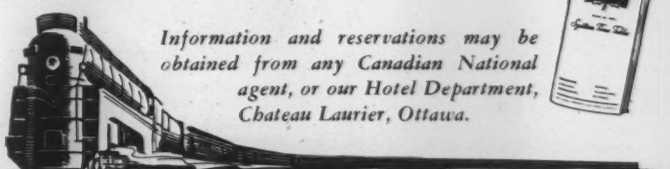

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OTTAWA VIEW

CANADA'S WEAKEST SPOT

by Michael Barkway

THE HOUSE of Commons Committee on External Affairs does not as a rule suffer from being made into a political arena. It keeps a useful liaison between Parliament and the Department of External Affairs. Last week it performed a particularly useful service in drawing attention to the part of the world where our external relations are probably at their weakest.

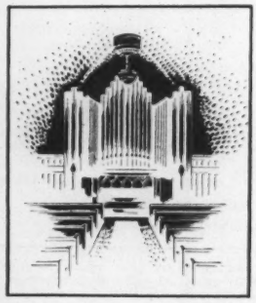
George McIlraith, the parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Nik Cavell, who heads the division responsible for the Colombo Plan and the technical assistance program, reported on their recent visit to the Indian Continent. McIlraith went as Canada's ministerial representative to the fourth meeting of the Consultative Committee on the Colombo Plan at Karachi. Cavell was at that meeting and also — solitary Canadian representative — at a meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Rangoon. Besides which, he visited many of the big development projects.

Cavell had a rough trip. His worst encounter was with a *hartal* in East Pakistan. It was a protest against a Government order that Pakistan students must learn Urdu. They already have to know Bengali (the local language), Sanskrit (to read the Koran), and English (the only language in which they can get technical books). The *hartal* was a Gandhi technique for theoretical peaceful protest. It carries the art of picketing to a point to which our wilder trade unionists have happily not even aspired. Trying to get to the airport, Cavell ran into a mob picket. His taxi was stopped and all the air was let out of his tires. The mob spoke Bengali: Cavell speaks Urdu, which was not the most propitious language for that particular occasion. But he got back to town in a rickshaw. At night he managed to sneak out to the airport by roundabout routes. But there he had to spend two nights before an aircraft left. He slept on the benches of the waiting-room. There was bad food, but no washing facilities at all.

For this, Nik Cavell gave up a comfortable business job in Toronto. He's one of very few Canadians who really know the Indian continent, as SN readers can judge from the delicate and delightful article he wrote for our last Christmas number. But his sympathetic understanding of the Eastern peoples is matched by long practical experience in business. It was a major success that he got Canada's first $25 million contribution to the Colombo Plan committed to useful projects between October (when he came to the Government service) and March. But only the $10 million for Indian wheat is yet spent. The rest is on account for the Indian and Pakistani Governments to draw when their projects get going. So, in effect, Canada has $40 million to spend this year. If Ottawa agrees the Indian Government would like to spend its whole $15 million allocation for 1952 on wheat. The equivalent counterpart funds would be used for the Mayurakshi Irrigation and Power project, as this year's $10 million for wheat are being used.

THE whole undertaking of capital and technical assistance to the under-developed countries of South Asia has proved more difficult than Ottawa realized it would be. It is only now becoming apparent how badly we were prepared for it; and because it is a long-term scheme requiring long-term thinking and planning, it still tends to be overlaid by the recurrent crises of the cold war.

The Colombo Plan, in which we take part, is matched by the UN Technical Assistance Plan (to which we contribute) and the U.S. Point Four program. They all aim at increasing productivity, improving phy-



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sical living standards and so raising the level of political contentment. They all face the same difficulties.

The Governments concerned are new. Most of them lack political and administrative experience. The aid has to be handled with great tact and delicacy at the "giving" end. Any hint of political conditions could make it unacceptable and breed resentment. The programs are competing with the birthrate. It is a race between productivity and the growing population. India, according to the report of the Karachi conference, is planning to increase its national product by 10 per cent within five years. But the population is rising by three to four millions a year.

"If India's programs are successful," says the report, "they may open the way to a faster rate of progress in the future, but all they can do for the present is to prevent low standards from falling lower."

In these circumstances nobody can be positive that the Colombo Plan can achieve its aim. But, as it develops, the rewards—and the risk of not helping—seem greater and greater. There are 600 million people in the Colombo Plan area. They have no special urge towards Communism. But if their economic or political system should fail it is not hard to guess who would step in.

The sum of $25 million a year looks very paltry to put into enterprises of "such pith and moment." Next year perhaps it will be possible to take some more out of our defence expenditures for this purpose. But whether it is $25 or $50 million, it is no good merely putting up the money unless we can get better people to look after it and more consideration of Canadian policy in this vital part of the world.

In Ottawa, apart from Nik Cavell who is on the strength of the Department of Trade and Commerce, there are practically no senior officials with any extensive first-hand knowledge of the area. At the political level most Cabinet ministers find all this even more remote and unattractive than our European commitments in NATO. Bob Mayhew, who attended the early Colombo Plan meetings, is an exception. He's been a man of business all his life, and he saw the opportunities in the East.

Canada's participation needs money; but it needs even more a constant attention, and an enthusiasm which is at present far more apparent at country meetings of farmers and Canadian Clubs than it is in Ottawa.

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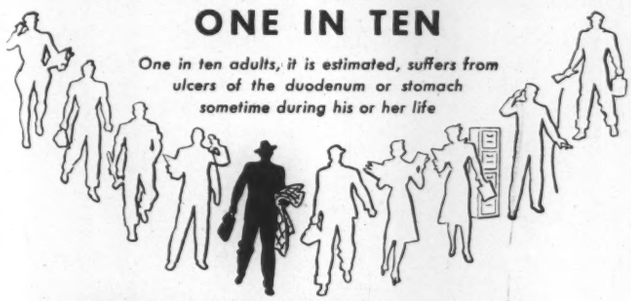

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"ENTRENCHED" CLAUSES

EASY PC ANGLE FOR QUEBEC

by B. K. Sandwell

THE Conservative party, it seems to this observer, has an opportunity today, by merely avoiding all responsibility for the process of constitutional change which is being effected by the Liberal party, to recover in the Province of Quebec a large amount of the ground which it has never been able to recover since the conscription measure of 1918.

The Liberal party is now committed to the doctrine that nothing in the Canadian constitution is beyond the amending power of the Dominion Parliament, except those parts of it which relate to the powers of the provinces and to the language and education provisions. It does not seem possible that this doctrine can commend itself to the French-speaking electors of Quebec. It affords no guarantees whatever of any minority rights except those embodied in the provincial powers and the language and education provisions; and it will not be difficult to convince the French-speaking electors that they need guarantees which extend beyond those areas.

The Liberal doctrine is derived from the constitutional theory of Great Britain, and is no doubt a workable theory in a unitary state. But Canada is not a unitary state, and the most impassioned conviction of the French-speaking voters is that it must never become one; and the contention of Mr. Duplessis that the Liberal Government at Ottawa is a centralizing Government, determined to concentrate all the essentials of national power in the Parliament of Ottawa, is being rendered more plausible every year by the actual behavior, and the expressed constitutional theories, of the Ottawa leaders.

ONE of the most important convictions of the French voters is that there ought to be some constitutional guarantee, beyond the power of the Dominion Parliament to change it, of a strictly equal proportional representation of all parts of the nation in the House of Commons. This was adequately provided for in the British North America Act, but with the transfer of all power over the "national" sections of that Act to the Dominion Parliament it has ceased to be guaranteed in any way. There is no question whatever that a bare majority in the House of Commons and Senate can increase or decrease the parliamentary representation of any portion of the country. This is one of those things which, if the control of the constitution were being transferred to Canada as a whole and *en bloc*, instead of piecemeal, would unquestionably have been placed among the more sacrosanct items, requiring action by a large majority and probably by a majority in several different areas. But by the transfer of the "national" field of subjects to the Dominion Parliament it has been made a matter for action by that Parliament alone and by bare majority. In the U.S. the system of allocation of representation between the States is rigidly prescribed by the Constitution, and cannot be changed except by the very complicated process necessary for any constitutional amendment.

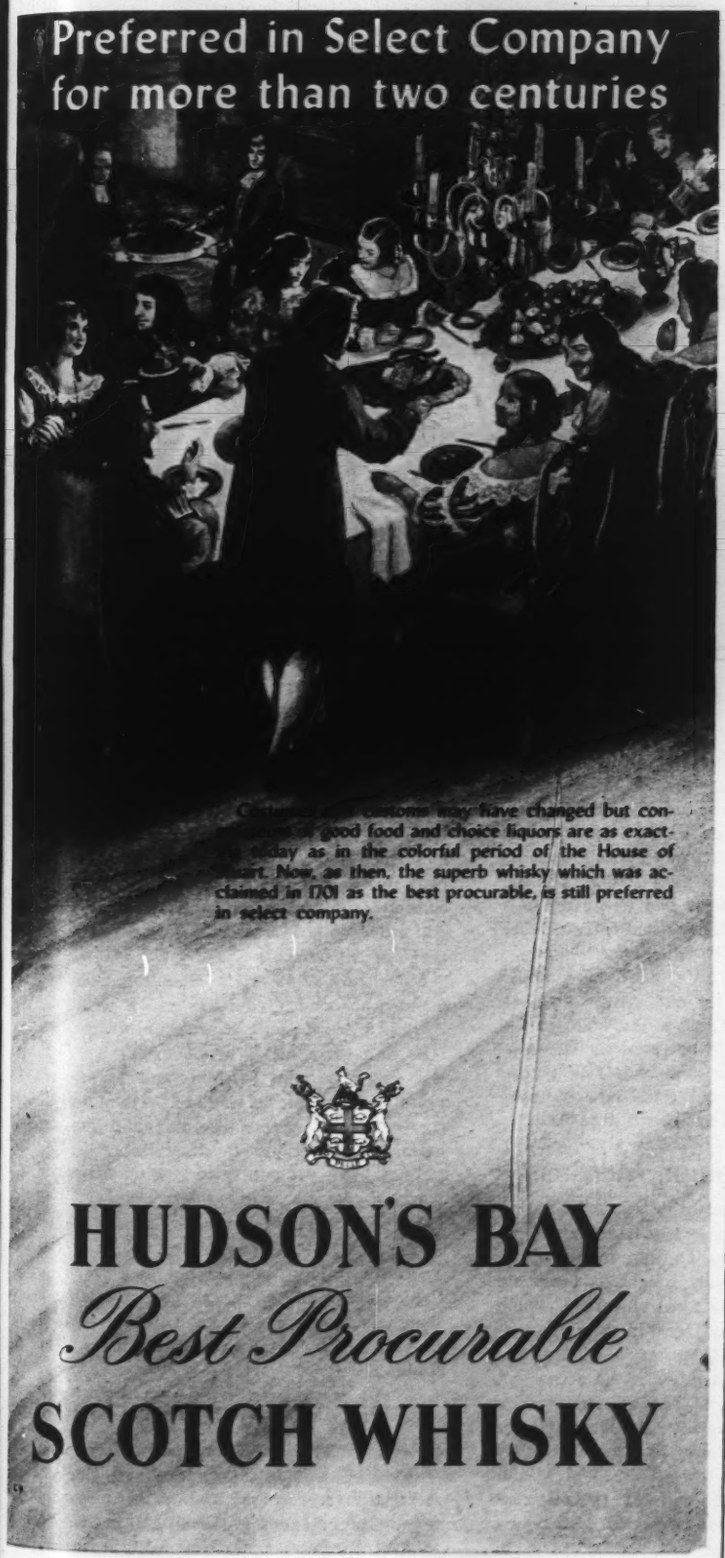
If this matter of representation were properly imbedded in a constitution which could not be altered by a single legislative authority acting alone, there would be no question of departing from it in order to be tender to the feelings of a province such as present-day Saskatchewan which has had the misfortune of not keeping up with the general advance of population. Parliament would have no power to pass a Redistribution Act which would in any way alter the prescribed allocation of seats among the provinces, and the present embarrassing situation would be avoided. It must be borne in mind that all such concessions to provinces other than Quebec have the effect of decreasing the proportional share of Quebec in the total membership of the House of Commons.

THE whole subject of the control of the "national" part of the constitution by Parliament is receiving a flood of illumination from the present situation in South Africa. South Africa is actually a unitary state, and the contention of the Malan Government is in effect that there can be no "entrenched" clauses in the constitution of such a state from the moment when the control of that constitution passes to the state itself. In Canada the Liberal contention is that there are "entrenched" clauses, but that they are confined to the subjects of language, education and the powers of the provinces; nothing else can possibly be "entrenched", and this contention has actually been embodied in the terms of an empowering Act of the British Parliament, passed on application of the Parliament of Canada. The chances are that the French voters would like to feel that there are certain other entrenched subjects besides language, education and the provincial powers, and will not be so happy when they realize that there are none.

There are two arguments used in support of the control by the Dominion Parliament of the whole of the admittedly "national" part of the constitution. One of them is the analogy with the Parliament of the United Kingdom, an argument which seems to this writer wholly without validity, because the United Kingdom is a unitary state which does not have to concern itself with guarantees of the rights or privileges of any minority elements. The other is the analogy with the provinces, whose legislatures are by the B.N.A. Act given control of their own constitutions, and this analogy is equally defective, because there is an exception to it as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor,

and the Lieutenant-Governor has power to veto any amending legislation which the legislature may pass. The provincial legislature's control of the provincial constitution is therefore limited by an agent of the Dominion, acting in the interests of the Dominion as a whole. It is not an absolute power such as is exercised by the British Parliament and is now exercised by the Dominion Parliament in all matters relating to the "national" subjects.

Canada is not a unitary state, and it requires guarantees which will limit the powers of any legislative authority to amend any element of its constitution.



PEOPLE

Hoeing the TV Road

by Margaret Ness

BEHIND our experimental TV productions is one of Canada's top TV men. He's 33-year-old, Toronto-born Mavor Moore, writer of the TV article on page 9. But just how long we'll hold him is a question. The U.S. is after him, too.

Already Moore has combined two careers — theatre and radio. He couldn't help but be exposed to the theatre for his mother is Dora Mavor Moore, founder of the New Play Society and the earlier Village Players. Of course, exposure doesn't always take. It didn't with older brother Francis, now an aeronautical engineer in Montreal, nor with younger brother Peter, in command of the 48th Highlanders in Germany. But Mavor is a fine actor. I particularly remember his "Riel" of a few years back for NPS. At 14 he auditioned for—and got—a part in a kids' radio serial.

Moore has a habit of tossing off two or more jobs simultaneously. While attending University of Toronto he taught for two years at a private boys' school; managed to be President of the Philosophical Society (he started in English, ended in Philosophy), President of the Players' Guild and Editor of the *Undergraduate*.

He has juggled radio-production jobs with script writing and acting. His favorite "baby" is the New Play Society's annual "Spring Thaw" Review (he insists on spelling it that way). For it he writes lyrics and music, skits and takes over direction. Some of the song hits have been published; some went into his musical comedy, "The Best of All Possible Worlds", a CBC Wednesday Night feature last January. This year's "Spring Thaw" is now on its second week of at least a month's run. Last year the exhausted cast called a halt after six weeks, with people still demanding tickets.

ANYBODY can do anything, says Moore. And as proof he cites the fact he failed in his second year; headed the University list the final one.

After graduation he joined CBC—their youngest producer. He was just 22. During the war he directed war shows; was in London as a Psychological Warfare Officer (title amuses Moore no end. He has impish humor). In 1945 he was back at CBC, to set up English Language programs of newly created International Service. Then briefly he was Senior Producer in Vancouver.

He came back to Toronto to start and run the professional New Play Society with his mother; interlaced with jaunts to New York as Executive writer-producer for UN. Then in Fall of 1950 he rejoined CBC as Chief Producer for TV.

He picked his wife "Dilly" (Darwina) for his younger brother and then as he explains with a blue-eye twinkle, decided she was too good for Peter and married her himself. They have one little girl, "Teddy" (Dorothea), just five.

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EDITORIALS

Outlook Improves For Trade Fair

THE FIFTH Canadian International Trade Fair will open in Toronto next week, and the Government has already announced that the series will continue next year. This was not a foregone conclusion. In earlier years the participation of Canadian firms was so poor that Mr. C. D. Howe made the continuation of the Fair after this year conditional upon better Canadian support. In any event there will be twice as many Canadian exhibitors this year.

This is all to the good, but it would be a pity if the emphasis of the Trade Fair swings back too far. The Canadian Fair should be a shop-window for Canadian manufacturers to show their goods to foreign and Canadian buyers. But it must also be a shop-window for foreign exporters to show their goods to Canadian and other foreign buyers. If the appeal in earlier years was too much on the side of foreign exhibits, this must still be fully half the attraction and purpose of the Fair. It cannot too often be repeated that maintenance of Canadian exports overseas depends on the increase of Canadian imports from overseas.

The results of a trade fair cannot be measured statistically. The only long-term test is the readiness of exhibitors to return year after year, and by this test the Canadian Fair has a good record. For Canadians the Fair should be, at the very least, a convenience; at the best it should be an opportunity to inspect new products and survey competing lines which no enterprising businessman would dare to miss.

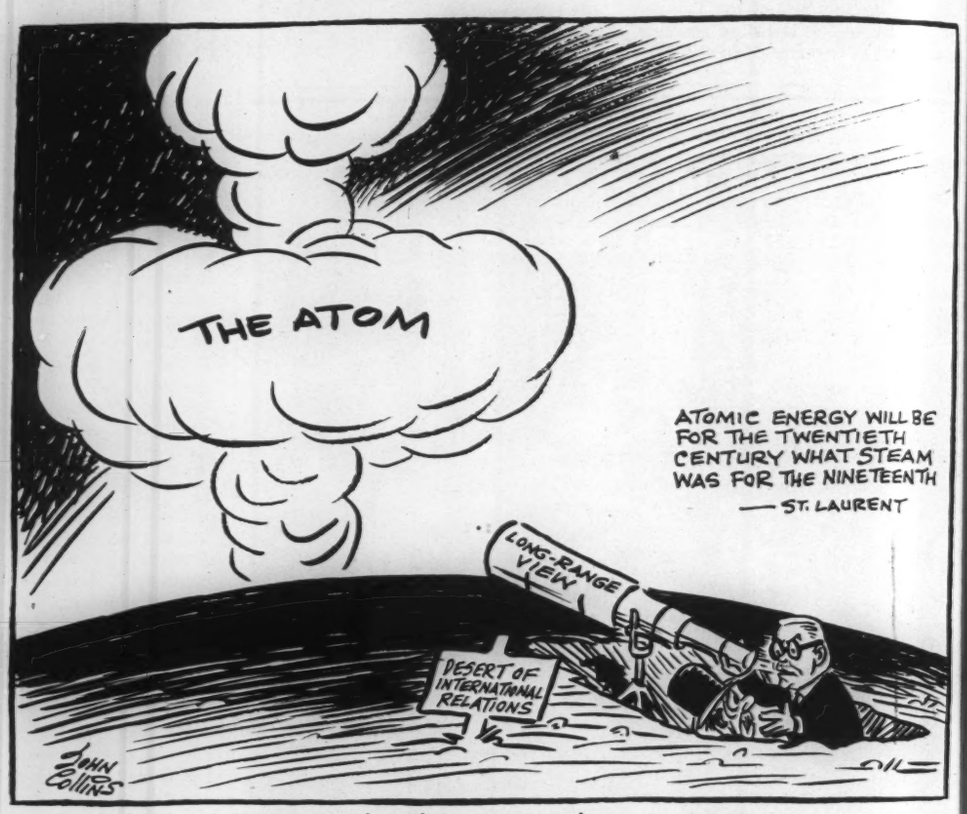
In this sense the early reluctance of some Canadian firms to support the Fair may have indicated a lack of enterprise. But times have changed in the last four years. Consumers again have to be wooed. Price again matters vitally. From here on it will be strange if Canadian business is not eager to take this chance of seeing the new products and improved devices which both foreign and domestic exhibitors can offer.

Diplomatic Weak Spot

THIS is the most unfavorable time there could be for suggesting new ways for the Federal Government to spend money. We are very much impressed by the report which the Canadian representatives brought back from the recent Colombo Plan conference in Karachi, and in the light of their report it is difficult not to feel ashamed of the $25 million which is the full extent of Canada's contribution. But an increase is unhappily out of the question this year. The more immediate question is whether even the $25 million is being backed up by the administrative and diplomatic skill which the situation demands.

It is no criticism of the Canadian diplomats now posted in Karachi and New Delhi to say that neither on the spot nor at headquarters in Ottawa is Canada giving the attention which it should to the problems of the whole Colombo Plan area. (Some of the weaknesses, including the important one of housing, are mentioned in *Ottawa View* this week.) In this respect we believe that the Government at Ottawa is lagging behind the views of most thinking Canadians. To most of us the consolidation on a peaceful and democratic basis of the peoples of South Asia is the greatest challenge facing the West, second only to the immediate business of preventing aggression through our strength. Moreover the program of capital assistance and technical counsel envisaged by the Colombo Plan is one which instinctively appeals to most Canadians. It is constructive; it is lasting; it is the path which we ourselves have had to tread. It is one to which we are peculiarly fitted to contribute both by temperament and by experience.

If our political leaders had a fuller sense of the public support for this kind of endeavor, we believe that — even if the $25 million is not increased — much more attention would be given to the problems of Asia. In particular there would be a considerable strengthening of the staffs now required to deal with them both at home and abroad.


THE ATOM
ATOMIC ENERGY WILL BE FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY WHAT STEAM WAS FOR THE NINETEENTH
— ST. LAURENT
LONG-RANGE VIEW
DESERT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
JOHN COLLINS

Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining

Hamilton Values McMaster

ONE of the most significant moves in education just over two decades ago was the moving of McMaster University from Toronto to Hamilton. Until then McMaster gamely fought its academic fight independent of the adjacent university, which was then—and still is—the largest in the Commonwealth. But physically McMaster was trapped—boxed-in by Bloor Street, a museum, an arena and a stadium. It could sprout heavenwards with a skyscraper like the University of Pittsburgh, or spread itself all over Toronto like the University of London—or get out of town. When McMaster moved to the western borders of Hamilton, it brought university education nearer to a fast-growing part of Canada, solved many of its old problems, and created new ones.

McMaster was essentially a liberal arts college and the community it moved to had a large industrial component. Something had to be done about better facilities for teaching science and research. The desire led in 1948 to the incorporation of Hamilton College, an affiliated institution for work in science and yet a separate corporation with its own Board of Governors. The parent university continues its traditional contribution to Canadian education with increased enrolment and a wide range of departments.

Since July 1949 when Hamilton College commenced academically, it has grown phenomenally. It shares McMaster's degree-conferring authority (the first two Ph.D.'s in Chemistry were granted last year), campus facilities and McMaster's 65 years of academic experience. Hamilton College carries on the science teaching and fundamental research in various fields, notably in nuclear physics. At present scientists in Hamilton are working closely with the National Research Council in the development of peace-time uses of atomic energy. Furthermore, as *The Hamilton Spectator* proudly pointed out in a recent article, the unique facilities of the college enable its researchers to make a direct contribution to industries in the community who bring in problems for solution.

Names and Headlines

THE PROVINCIAL organizations of the Japanese Canadian Association in Quebec and Alberta have been looking into the question of the use of abbreviations for racial and national names, and the Quebec chapter has called on the national association to request the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association to refrain from using the word

"Jap" when referring to the Japanese. Such words, says *The New Canadian*, the bilingual organ of the Japanese citizens of Canada, "are generally used to point out that the person so named is below the social status of the caller", and they "create a feeling of superiority in the user."

This raises a difficult question, especially in the case of people whose proper national title is a long word and therefore unsuitable for use in headlines. The use of the word "Yank" by a Communist, especially when accompanied by the terms "imperialist", "warmonger" and "cannibal" (see *The Canadian Tribune*), probably does express, whether or not it creates, a feeling of superiority in the user, but the Americans to whom it is applied do not seem to mind it much. A section of the French Canadian press used to be given to using the word "blokes" to designate citizens of Canada who had immigrated hither from England, but here again it did not stir much resentment among the victims. A good deal seems to depend on the degree of sensitivity of the people to whom the term is applied, and something also depends, surely, on the origin of the word and the motives of the user.

The term "dago" and the term "kike" are of essentially vulgar origin and were never used by people of refinement or in the vocabulary of decent periodicals. The term "nigger", on the other hand, while it should certainly not be applied to individuals and groups of the present day, is imbedded in eighteenth and nineteenth century literature dealing with a time when Negro slavery was a recognized institution in a large part of the civilized world; and we were a trifle surprised recently to learn that two songs relating to that institution and period cannot now be used, without emasculation, on the radio.

The Gilbertian statement that in order to make the punishment fit the crime the lady who

"dyes her grey hair puce
Or pinches her figure is blacked like a nigger
With permanent "walnut juice"

and the lament that

"Niggers all work on the Mississippi,
Niggers all work while the white folks play"

do not seem to us to imply any assertion of superiority in the present time, and we should rather hate to see them disappear from common knowledge, along with "Ten Little Niggers" and "The heathen Chinee is peculiar" and "The poor benighted Hindu" of whom the poet most inaccurately reports that "For pants he makes his skin do." On the other hand we never sing without strong mental reservations (we are seldom asked to sing it now) the hymn which self-righteously proclaims that in Ceylon

"Every prospect pleases and only man is vile,"

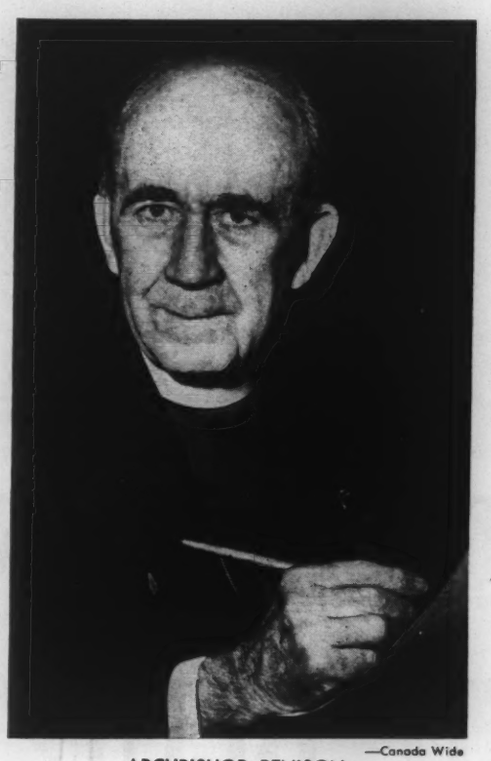
although it contains no derogatory epithet.

Perhaps if our Nisei and Issei friends will remember that "Japanese" has eight letters and "Japs" only four, and headline writers live a hard life, they will decide not to feel too deeply insulted by the shorter name. A good four-letter name for Canadians which could be used by United States headline writers would be so helpful to Canada (which is always losing credit because "Canadians" has nine letters) that we are thinking of offering a prize to anybody who will invent one.

The New Archbishop

THE PRECISE functions and authority of the five Archbishops of the Church of England in Canada—four of them in their respective "ecclesiastical provinces" and one as Primate of All Canada—are probably beyond the comprehension of any but themselves, the bishops, and perhaps the chancellors of the various dioceses. But whatever it may signify in power and responsibility, the preferment of Bishop Renison to the high dignity of Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of Ontario has given the greatest satisfaction to many thousands of his friends and admirers from end to end of the Dominion.

For nearly 50 years he has been either a great pastor or a great source of inspiration to the pastors under him, and even in his most urban charges he never lost his interest in the open spaces of the north where he first served and where for the last eight years he has exercised episcopal functions. How many saintly men he has inspired to sacrificial service in that difficult land may never be known,



—Canada Wide

ARCHBISHOP RENISON

but the Anglican Church has now recognized its debt to him in the usual way, by giving him the opportunity to increase it.

His remarkable successes in the two very different fields of the great city church and the hinterland areas can hardly be ascribed to outstanding profundity of thought or eloquence of exposition, but they are adequately explained by the Celtic fire in his eye and the Celtic poetry of his imagination, plus a gift for friendship that is little short of genius.

The diocese of Ontario has also received a new ecclesiastical head. (These ancient names are little confusing to the uninitiated; the ecclesiastical province is more or less identical with the political province, but the diocese of Ontario is only the easternmost fragment, with headquarters at Kingston.) The Right Rev. Kenneth C. Evans has for eight years been dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal, and is one of the notable scholars of the country, with a special interest in the Orient, where he was born. He has also the quite exceptional qualification of having spent several years in business.

Telling the UN Story

CAN the UN be made a living thing for Canadians? Few Canadians today would deny how important an international philosophy and plan of action the UN is proving to be. But how that philosophy and action are vitally related to Canada is a story that needs to be told and retold.

On May 24 the problem will be brought into particularly sharp focus. In Toronto a conference of leaders in adult and youth education, labor and mass media such as the press and radio will exchange ideas and discuss ways to establish closer cooperation between the UN and Canadian education agencies. The major work of the conference will be done in four work groups, each tackling a specific area of UN Association activity.

Guests from the United Nations will include Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, Peter Stursberg, Robert G. Staines, King Gordon and R. G. ("Nik") Cavell.

The Germ Warfare Lie

HAD JAMES ENDICOTT stood up in any of the Communist countries which he admires so much and accused them of the bloody massacring of United Nations prisoners-of-war in Korea, of which photographic evidence exists in abundance, he would have received a shot in the back of the neck from the NKVD, and he knows it perfectly well. But this brave patriot, secure in the Canadian code of justice, can stand before an audience in Toronto and accuse, not Canada, because that would lose him sympathy, but the United States, of the atrocity of germ warfare, confident that he can "get away with it" because technically we are not at war with Red China.

For this service, worth so much more to Stalin than the efforts of a professional Communist, the former Christian missionary, devoted to truth, receives the highest honors from his new atheistic compatriots, masters of the big lie. For him they lay out the red carpet in Moscow and Peking, and rouse out the maximum Party tournout in Toronto — some 8,500 people, including no doubt some dupes and not a few of the curious.

Communist acclaim so satisfies Endicott's ego and the new evangelism so fully replaces the old that he no longer stops to consider whether the masters of propaganda and the Potemkin technique have not simply rigged the "evidence" he claims to have seen. There is on record, however, *a detailed account in the leading Red China newspaper* People's Daily *of February 25, of the epidemics which were raging in China at that time and their natural causes, with no mention of germ warfare.*

"On February 20 in the Ting-hsien group of counties of Hopei Province there were 45,266 cases of influenza . . . 1,717 persons had died of pneumonia that developed from influenza . . . The symptoms were coughing, blood-spitting and short breath . . . ." Epidemics were also described in detail in Chahar and Pingyuan Provinces. The official Communist paper admitted that one of the causes was negligence by local and provincial health organizations.

Experts in London, according to *The Observer*, think that the symptoms described and the number of deaths suggest that the disease is not pneumonia but pneumonic plague. The idea of blaming all this suffering and negligence on enemy "germ warfare" — a charge possibly thought up in the Kremlin to counteract the Congressional investigation of the Katyn Massacre — was too good to pass up. So, according to travellers recently arrived in Hong Kong from Tsingtao, fake air raids are being carried out against this and other Chinese cities, in which the anti-aircraft guns boom away for a couple of hours though no bombers are seen or heard, and after which Party workers appear equipped with bottles, fly swatters, and pincers to pick up the insects. In springtime, it is usually not difficult to find a few. A pretty game: can Endicott really believe in it?

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—Gilbert A. Milne

DANCERS at the Dominion Ballet Festival, Jean Stoneham, Arnold Spohr and Eva von Genscy, are filmed by TV cameramen while Producer John Dunn watches.

WHAT WE'LL DO WITH TV

By sidestepping all of the worst mistakes of British and U. S. TV the CBC hopes to bring Canadians something distinct and original

by Mavor Moore

Chief Producer of TV Division, CBC

"IF I WERE a principal," said a Toronto school trustee at a recent meeting, "I'd shudder at the thought of television. Its development up to this point has been the greatest stumbling-block to education we've ever had. It gives the children bad eyes, makes them unable to sleep and unable to study, and I wouldn't permit it in the house." But he added: "I hope there will be a wonderful improvement when the CBC gets operating." I write, then, with a hot potato in my other hand.

Mr. Cranham is one of many Canadians who live in an area where a growing number of set-owners are viewers of stations in the U.S. In the Toronto-Hamilton area alone there are over 40,000 sets, and most of our larger cities near border stations in the U.S. already contain a skyful of television antennae. These viewers have had some inkling of the new revolution which is upon us. And although opinions and prejudices on current (American) television run from tropical to freezing, on one point there is unanimity: the impact is phenomenal—more than the impact of a fad.

In Chicago, recently, a representative high school took a survey and discovered that students watched an average of 23½ hours of TV every week; this is about the equivalent of attending a double feature movie *every night*. In a Connecticut Junior High School, it was found to be 27 hours a week, or nearly four hours *every day*.

A city-wide Michigan survey (in a city bordering on Canada and therefore almost equally influencing Canadian youngsters) revealed that while viewing went up to nearly 24 hours a week on the average, the *shortest* time spent by any one group of students (Grades I to III) was 14 hours and 20 minutes every week.

The general effect on the homes where these children live (increasingly, incidentally) is in keeping with these figures. The TV set dictates room arrangement and even room distribution throughout the house, while the television program schedule dictates mealtime and bedtime, even, on occasion, becoming the centre of interest of both these fundamental activities. Father goes out less (for whatever purpose he used to), sister brings her date home—or goes to watch his set, brother "clutters up the house with his pals", and mother—who can no longer sew or iron as she used to while listening to the radio—is now a wrestling fan.

NOT ONLY children but many adults, in the eyes of psychiatrist Frederic Wertham, are scarcely thriving on the diet. They are, he thinks, acquiring a point of view which makes them "confuse violence with strength, low necklines with feminine ideal, sadism with sex and criminals with police."

TV is accused of killing conversation and reading (though some of both would seem to deserve the fate), of keeping children indoors (though keeping them "off the streets" is condoned), of driving young people into bars (though a set at home seems to drive them *there*), and, in general, of fascinating us, seducing us and assaulting us. Things have come to such a pass that the New York *Herald-Tribune's* John Crosby is able to report the case of a three-year-old who, informed grandfather was dead, asked: "Who shot him?"

Former Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of Chicago University, however, takes the long view: "Under the impact of television, I can contemplate a time in America when people can neither read nor write, but will be no better than the lower forms of plant life."

Now then: what manner of beast is this, which wise men fear will enslave, if not destroy, our civilization? How does it come to have this dangerous power? I think it essential to answer this question in some measure before we ask the urgent question of what we in Canada can do about it.

To begin with, let us note that all our classic human ways of communication (speech, literature, music, drama, dance, painting, sculpture) use primarily only two of the five senses: sight and hearing. Of the above-mentioned means, *all except speech and music are primarily visual.*

But all these classic media are ways of telling about something *after* the event. With the coming of radio, man was able to learn about something as it happened: radio gave us simultaneous or immediate communication over an extended area.

Now comes TV, which unites in itself these two powers. It shows us something at the same time as it is happening. And it does this in the privacy and relaxation of our own home or room, thus rivalling the impact of august literature itself.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

A POWER in Nigeria's black parliament: Dr. Azikiwe, known as "Zik."

FIRST African prime minister, head of Gold Coast Government, Nkruma.

MAYOR of Lagos, Dr. Olorun-Nimbe, topped poll for Nigerian parliament.

—Photos by Miller

ELECTION meeting, loudspeaker and all, in Lagos.

AFRICA'S RACE FOR SELF-RULE

by William Clark

Political Commentator for London "Observer"

London.

THE AWAKENING of Africa is a political event of such magnitude that Western politicians have been trying for some years to pretend it is not happening, or that it is a purely local occurrence confined to some city or province. But recently, a highly significant meeting took place in London between the Colonial Ministers of Britain and France—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton and M. René Pflimlin.

Officially their conversations were confined to the technical cooperation which is essential since many British colonies are islands in the vast territories of French Equatorial Africa. Measures to combat the tsetse fly, or the swollen shoot disease in cocoa plantations, can succeed only if British and French technicians work together, since insects pay little respect to lines drawn on maps.

But the real object of this meeting was to inform the French colonial authorities of the timing and extent of British moves to grant virtual self-government to colonies that border on French territory. For it is becoming clear in London, Paris and Brussels that the divisions in Africa imposed quite recently by European Powers are not watertight. Political ideas quickly seep from British to French to Belgian territories.

The full extent of African feelings of unity has been appreciated by very few. It is a unity based on suspicion (but not necessarily hatred) of the white man, and it actually binds together more than Africa, since it extends in a shadowy way to the whole colored world.

For instance, one factor which led to sharp expressions of discontent in the Gold Coast was that Burma was granted independence in 1946. Gold Coast troops had fought in Burma, and they could not understand why Burma should be given such rights more quickly than their own country. In exactly the same way, the recent riots in Tunisia against French rule were largely inspired by

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

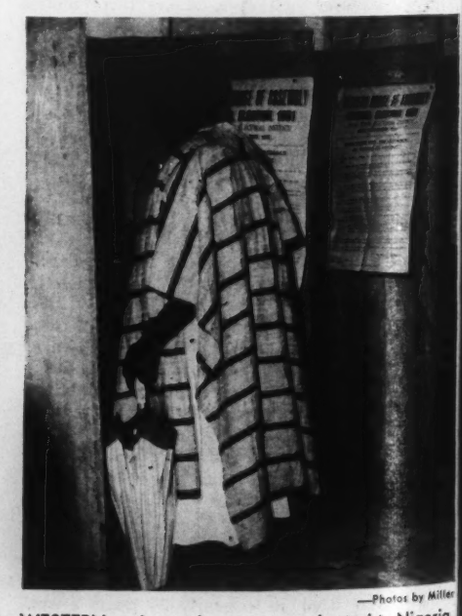
—International

STILL an air of wonder about it all, but the natives of once "darkest Africa" are in a technical era.

—International

NEXT generation of Nigerians listen to reading of the news. Some connect printed word with prayer.

GOOD-HUMORED CROWD celebrates victory of the National Council party in the first Nigerian election.



—Photos by Miller

WESTERN voting styles are transplanted to Nigeria.

—Canadian Metal Mining Association

BIG JOBS, BIG GAMBLERS made Canada iron ore producer. At Steep Rock, left, shovels load trucks with ore; meanwhile rails and bridges open Ungava, right.

NORTH AMERICAN SCHUMAN PLAN?

CANADA'S IRON ORE: Security Keystone

by Leslie Roberts

A NUMBER of related questions sharply affecting the North American economy of the future, and ranging across the board in the fields of security and preparedness, are currently being asked in Canada and in the United States.

There is one central question, to which all the others are corollary. It spells out: "How should Canada's fabulous iron discoveries on the Labrador-Quebec boundary and west of Lake Superior be developed and utilized?"

Back of this central question stands the stark fact that the Canadian discoveries were made—or at least financed and opened up—at almost the precise moment when steel experts in the United States were gloomily announcing that "Uncle Sam has fought his last war with Mesabi iron".

What emerges from a considerable argument, pro and con, is that Canada is now the major secure source of rich raw material for the steel industry of North America. But if preparedness means what most North Americans appear to think it means, then the iron deposits discovered in Canada are intrinsically a part of the joint defence program of the United States and Canada. From no other place can either be sure of obtaining a continuous supply of rich ore in time of trouble.

Nevertheless this central fact has almost disappeared from hearing range in the din which goes on about what should be done with the Canadian ore. At the extremities of argument views are heard which give no thought of any kind to what political and military leaders in both countries insist is our primary problem and responsibility: security. Speeches make headlines in Canada which proclaim that not one ton of ore should leave the country in the raw state, which presumably means that until such time as steelmaking capacity is available in Canada, all the ore should remain in the ground.

LESLIE ROBERTS *of Montreal writes regularly for many Canadian and U.S. publications. He is the author of 11 books. This article is reprinted from* The Canadian Letter, *published monthly by Robertson and Morgan, Montreal.*

At the other extreme are those voices in the United States which insist that, since the Canadian deposits have been opened primarily with American capital, it is up to these financial interests (rather than to any elected government) to decide how much ore shall be mined in any given period and to what blast furnaces it shall be transported.

Hitherto Canada has been a minor producer of iron and a major importer of steel. Except in the Nova Scotia-Newfoundland steel industry, Canadian steelmakers, therefore, were signatories to long-term contracts for ore with United States and other external sources.

Then, suddenly, at least in the public mind, the picture changed. Two huge, rich sources were cracked open almost simultaneously, one at Steep Rock Lake, 140 miles west of the Canadian Head of Lake Superior, the other on the Labrador-Quebec boundary, approximately 360 miles due north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The immediate, and natural, public reaction in Canada was that as soon as the financiers of these projects had been given time to bring their mines into production, Canada would be self-supporting in steel, that a great stepping-up of production for export could be expected in the near future and that, if it seemed desirable, plenty of ore would remain for sale abroad. This is the point at which the confusion in the Canadian public mind began because what happened seemed to be the reverse, and in the temporary sense that is what it was.

The inland Canadian steelmakers made public mention of their long-term out-of-country ore commitments, which presumably would inhibit the purchase of Canadian ore in any quantity over a considerable number of years. The developers of the Labrador Trough, a combination of the Hollinger-Timmins Canadian gold mining fortune and the M. A. Hanna interests of Cleveland, announced that they had secured their major development finance from a group closely allied to Little Steel in the United States.

The Steep Rock group, west of Lake Superior, in turn secured their major financing through Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland and U.S. Government loans and expected to ship most of its ore from the Canadian Lakehead to the Erie ports. It began to look to a considerable number of patriotic Canadians, who lacked access to the complete factual picture, as if their infant iron mining industry was being sold into satellitism.

This point of view, it must be added, was considerably encouraged every time somebody in the United States wrote a piece proclaiming that the open pits of Canada would soon be taking up the slack in ore requirements for quite a number of U.S. steel mills. The Mesabi "wouldn't be missed". To Canadians this had the ring of economic colonialism, a term they view with abhorrence.

THE STUPID ASPECT of this two-way movement of news and views is that it just isn't so. What is so is that the iron and steel industry of North America has suddenly, somewhat unexpectedly, and very fortunately in the over-all interest, been confronted by a period of readjustment, during which everybody has bridges to cross.

To have failed to drive this point home to the public in both countries, to neglect to make the point that the ultimate desideratum is a balanced and coordinated two-nations operation, has been a case of almost criminal inattention to straightforward public relations—and for misunderstanding which has developed from this failure, the steelmakers, the iron-miners and the governments on both sides of the border must accept responsibility.

These are not the only confusions which have beset the average Canadian as he ponders what he has come to regard as the loss of his iron, without even the compensating factor of a home-industry fully supplied from home-sources. Canada, in terms comparable to those of the United States,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

UNFAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

CANADA'S STAKE IN POPULAR MUSIC

by John Yocom

—John Steele

LESLIE BELL whose "Leslie Bell Singers" began as a high-school choir now has international fame.

—Nott & Merrill

MART KENNY and his Western Gentlemen have cracked our indifference through tours and radio.

BERT NIOSI is known to jazz-cult addicts and subdued dancers alike, is at home in both tempi.

—RG&B

DURING a one-week run of a popular American singer in a Toronto theatre this winter the frame of the stage door gave way on the last day. Throughout the week it had taken such a beating and pulling from girl fans that carpenters were finally called in.

The young man who had mass-hypnotized the city's teenagers was Johnnie ("Mr. Emotion") Ray, a 25-year-old, half-deaf Oregon farm boy.

Newspaper columnist Frank Tumpane, a one-man Watch-&-Ward Society, dropped around to see what Canadian youth was up to musically. He reported: "In my opinion, the singing of Johnnie Ray is the most unpleasant, most unmelodious, most ear-splitting, most nerve-grating, silliest, noisiest and most nauseating that it has been my misfortune to hear."

Next day teenager mail denounced Tumpane: "A man of Johnnie's talent dragged through the mud" . . . "You talk as though it were a sin to show your feelings."

Johnny Ray's off-pitch, half-sobbing "talent", it seems, is a vocal aspect of the "new sounds" trend in popular music. In Montreal's Seville Theatre later in the month Ray achieved the same ecstatic reactions of shrieking and swooning.

"If this emotional jazz wailing keeps up," said a perplexed Hamilton mother of her two teenagers, "there's going to be trouble. What are we supposed to do until the psychiatrist comes?" The same question might have been asked by a parent in Prince Rupert for while jazz singers like Johnnie Ray visit only big cities, their records are on sale everywhere.

And to confuse matters further, Johnnie Ray arrives on the scene just when parents themselves have been finding popular music of Broadway shows pretty good listening. Presented by big orchestras like Howard Cable's and Lucio Agostini's or by choirs like the Bell Singers and the Don Wright Chorus, pop music—or what the unregenerate parent might even term "jazz"—was just dandy. Why, even Canadian symphony orchestras had played medleys of Broadway hits. This Ray just confused things.

HAPPILY, the "new sound" trend applies more to listening than to amateur performance. "Only a screwball would try to sing like Johnnie Ray," snorts St. Clair Low, executive of Canadian Music Sales Corporation.

But whatever their private opinions, publishers and recording companies exploit at the drop of a downbeat *any* trends that will sell. Trends come when some singer or instrumentalist tries a novel approach. (Frank Sinatra, more than a decade ago, did what Ray does now.) They go when the teenagers tire and pass him up for somebody with a new line.

Eighteen months ago began the trend of folk music ("On Top of Old Smoky", "Good Night, Irene," and, more recently, "Shrimp Boats") which may or may not have been a good thing. Harold Moon, executive of the big, enterprising and promotion-conscious BMI Canada Limited, says, "Our company publishes folk stuff and puts the dough into long-hair works."

Last summer the crazy trend, running parallel to the folksy, was well under way with "Come-on-ah My House" and the individual responsible was Rosemary Cluney.

—Ron Nelson

DON WRIGHT CHORUS of mixed voices is a weekly CBC feature of fresh, streamlined arrangements.

The Massey Commission, cagy about cultural elements that include the damaging of stage doors, gave popular music one phrase in the Report's chapter on music. Yet radio programs of the so-called popular type of music outrank the serious musical programs 5 to 1, even on the CBC Dominion network. And some independent stations touch bottom with a Serious-Popular ratio of 1:19.

WHAT about record sales? In 1950 the total sales of all Canadian record companies was $10 million. During 1951 it was between $11 and $12 million at list prices. An executive of one of the major companies marketing a large volume of both serious and popular estimates that "about 25 per cent of the total was classical." Canada's share of the royalties is minor. "Less than ten per cent of the money paid out by Canadian broadcasters remains in Canada," says T. J. Allard, general manager of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

We have been importing American jazz day in day out for three decades. "But the big U.S. contribution to music has been jazz," says Dr. Leslie Bell, founder and director of the famed Bell Singers. "It has influenced the whole world. Canada was bound to be caught. The U.S. is influential in a field that it hates to admit to but it is so nevertheless."

From the U.S. Civil War to Johnnie Ray or "Blacksmith Blues" is a big jump—or no jump at all, depending on how much you care about these things. The origins and development of jazz make a study in sociology and music. Many of the freed Negroes after the Civil War, leaving the plantations, carried their music with them: work songs, spirituals, ballads and blues which had developed through generations of slavery from native African

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TWO TRIBUTES TO HAROLD INNIS

by J. Bartlet Brebner

OUTSIDE CANADA, during the past fifteen years or so, Harold Innis has been recognized as one of the world's great scholars in spite of the fact that few of the outsiders were primarily interested in the Canadian studies upon which, arithmetically, his reputation principally rested. In the U.S. and Great Britain the true originality, terseness and penetration of his thinking along many lines unfailingly commanded attention, argumentation and respect. I remember, for instance, meeting an American scholar who had merely heard Innis speak informally at a conference and who was determined to learn more about him. Perhaps one other Canadian scholar during the past 35 years has won equal prestige abroad, but none who has specialized for the most part in Canadian subjects.

Moreover Innis's sense of urgency has seldom permitted him to take the time to achieve a lucid, winning style of exposition. Scholars read his writings, often protestingly, because they cannot afford to neglect them. His unique status abroad has been signalized by many offices and special lectureships, the presidencies of the Economic History Association and of the American Economics Association.

Canadians outside the world of scholarship (academic and non-academic) have in Innis's case, on the whole, confirmed the adage about the honoring of prophets. Yet here is a historian and political economist whose published works are based upon both kinds of research—in the records and on the ground. During his early days, while some dim-witted colleagues at the University of Toronto shook their heads over him and suggested that he should go elsewhere, he was working at the available libraries and archives behind barricades of historical source materials that had never been mined before, or travelling, frugally and "light", all over Canada from the Mackenzie to Nova Scotia to study the workings of the Canadian economy.

BY THE TIME of the Depression after 1929, his status in informed circles was secure and the impact of his basic ideas and demonstrations was influencing the whole body of Canadian social studies. Not a few scholars of lesser stature have gladly acknowledged that Innis patterned their thinking for them. Moreover, it is difficult to define the boundaries of his self-culture, that is, of his satisfaction of his own curiosities. His acquaintance with literature, for instance, both past and current, is remarkable.

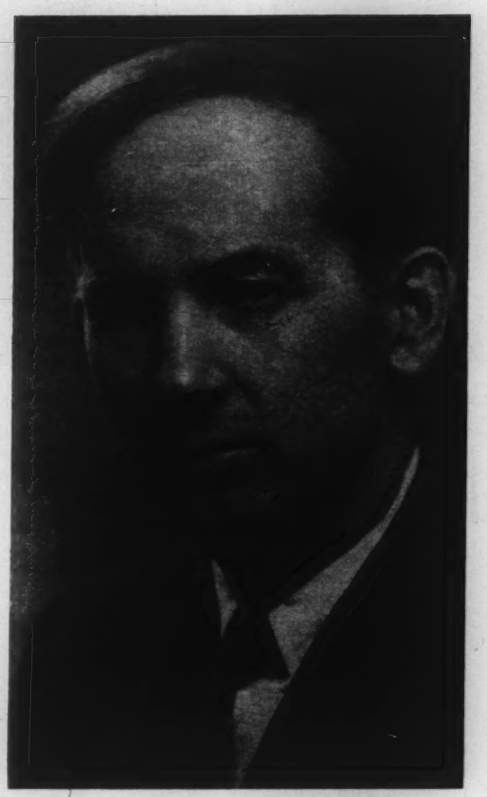
His personality, while somewhat enigmatic, is a winning one. Few men who have pricked so many bubbles in public discussion can have so few enemies. Indeed, hundreds of persons feel an incalculable debt to his stimulus and encouragement.

Apparently because it is so obvious that his first duty is to truth, his victims seldom misinterpret his often devastating criticism as malice. Moreover, few persons can resist his sense of fun and his quizzical, semi-skeptical attitude towards a world, much of whose behavior he finds deplorable, but necessary to be borne because of the human frailty that he acknowledges in himself.

On one curious occasion, when a historical debate was plumbing certain depths in the disputants, he announced that he thought it had struck bottom in theology and that he himself was a Baptist. Anyone who knows him at all well must have felt from time to time that Innis was indulging in private, inner jokes at his expense, but no one could be more sincerely serious when serious matters had to be thrashed out.

If he can be summed up, it is in the word "liberal", the devotee of freedom in thought and expression. This is not an easy quality in a man who takes a somewhat sardonic view of human nature. It tempts such a one towards élitism and away from democracy. Innis's saving grace lies in his sense of humor and on the fact that he transcends Locke and his followers by not coupling liberty necessarily with property.

For him liberty of thought, with strict relevance to existing or ascertainable evidence, is what stands between man and his destruction by decay and fossilization. As he once wrote, "Pure scholarship is a growth hormone of civilization as well as a measure of its quality."



DR. H. A. INNIS

THE MANY *contributions of Professor Harold Adams Innis, Head of the Department of Political Philosophy and Dean of the School of Graduate Studies at the University of Toronto, have been outstanding in many fields—as a political economist and historian, teacher, author, and member on Royal Commissions. He has the signal honor of being the only non-resident of the U.S. to be President this year of the American Economics Association. But keen awareness of Dr. Innis's work has been both Canadian and international as these tributes by Canadian scholars abroad show. J. Bartlet Brebner is Professor of History at Columbia University, New York City. Gerald Graham is Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at the University of London (Eng.), presently at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.*

by Gerald Graham

THE OTHER DAY I quoted Harold Innis (without naming him) during a speech to the Nassau Club at Princeton, where I am now working in the Institute for Advanced Study. Members demanded "Who was that?" and several voices simultaneously: "Innis."

Here at the Institute—a sort of microcosm of the world, with members ranging from France to Persia—there is no geographer, economist, historian or student of the social sciences who does not know "Innis of Toronto" and his work. Only at rare intervals does Canadian scholarship throw forth a giant in the international sense who renounces the fleshpots and remains here to set a standard of learning and academic integrity.

Innis is one of the utterly selfless persons who, having themselves toiled hard from the bottom rungs of scholarship to the top, and gained tremendous intellectual resources, have no greater desire than to share their abundance with any others who can make use of it. My chief recollection of working with him is the way in which he made our problems his own, seeming to forget about his numerous tasks and projects, and cutting through the undergrowths of facts both relevant and irrelevant to the major premises which gave one a new sense of proportion.

Innis has never called himself a historian; but his sense of history far transcends the antiquarianism not infrequently practised in universities. Actually he has no vested interest in any single compartment of knowledge. Primarily an economist and a first-rate one, he refuses to be put in any watertight compartment, and this helps to explain the freedom and breadth of his thought.

Sometimes this expansion of horizons went on too rapidly. His Oxford lectures three years ago dealt with problems of education in classical times, and in that home of classical studies there were those who questioned some of his points. But as Humphrey Sumner, the Warden of All Souls, and himself one of the great men of present scholarship, remarked to me: "He may at times have leaped too far, but none of us listening to him could doubt the stature of the man."

HE MIGHT be called a social philosopher, but he has always hated the charlatans who have sought to make the social studies "scientific" in the manner of the natural sciences. His thinking has been governed by history and by the humanities.

In my younger days, Innis was the stormy petrel of Canadian academia. With a bold and original mind, he never made discretion the better part of valour, and he has always shown contempt for the security-minded and the eternal compromiser. He has suffered defeats, but he has probably never been 'counted out'; and with the enormous successes (which he seems never to have anticipated) he has shown always an entire absence of vanity.

I can still see him—as I did the first time, almost twenty-five years ago—hatless and with hair flying in the summer breeze, shambling into his lair in the Public Record Office, up Chancery Lane. I have seen him after dusk in the local 'pub' discoursing on fish, furs and fools, and stirring small groups of Record searchers with his pungent sallies and wry humour; I have seen him rise up a little shyly in the middle of a scholars' conference, and then proceed, Prometheus-like, to steal strange fires from the Heavens, and dominate the audience as the Elder Pitt once dominated the eighteenth-century House of Commons.

—Roseborough

CONTOUR CHAIRS are shaped for comfort while sitting or reclining. Simpson's.

—Commercial

BAMBOO FURNITURE is high in decorative value, suggests the outdoors. Eaton's.

AT EASE OUT-OF-DOORS

by Ann Wallace

TIME WAS when even the best "lawn furniture" had a faintly raffish and make-shift air It either required a professional strong man to move it, or was inclined to unpredictable collapses under the weight of anyone larger than an undersized midget. Paint peeled, canvas faded, and come fall, there were storage problems. But anyone who has not yet looked over the current crop of outdoor furniture is due for some pleasant surprises, for today's garden furniture is glamorous and gay, has built-in comfort, is light and easily shifted about and much of it is as at home inside the house as it is outdoors.

Easily cleaned plastics and fabrics such as nylon, orlon, Saran, stand up in doughty fashion to sun, rain, or anything else the weatherman produces. Steel finished in weather-resistant baked enamel, or aluminum, takes care of the painting problem. Foam rubber padding, spring filled mattresses invite you to take your ease outdoors, and many gardens and terraces will seem doubly attractive when viewed while enjoying the comfort of one of the so-called "contour" chairs—shaped to cradle the body in a reclining or, by a mere shift of axis, in a seated position. Another method of encouraging out and out idleness is the chrome framed sun cot with adjustable head and foam rubber mattress. Wonderful for sunbathing or just loafing. It's wheeled about from place to place on rubber tired wheels.

But plastics, metals and man-made fabrics have not altogether crowded out the traditional materials manufactured by nature, though even here there are improvements.

On the market this spring for the first time is peeled cane furniture—(point of origin, British Hong Kong) which has the dual advantages over wicker of being lighter and less liable to breakage.

Those who cherish fond memories of the old porch glider and the hammock slung on hooks between two accommodating trees, will be glad to know that they have survived the onslaught of changing times and are still very much in evidence, but with modern improvements. Today's version of the glider seen recently has an elaborately designed, hand-polished aluminum frame, air foam construction and an effortless gliding motion that's apt to make you think you're aboard one of the better clouds. As for the hammock, it comes equipped with its own supporting frame which can be set up anywhere without benefit of trees or what have you.

—Roseborough

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—Commercial

BY SALTERINI: Wrought iron is given a feeling of lightness, refinement in table-chair group. Eaton's.

THE WORLD TODAY

FIGHT FOR GERMANY NEARS CLIMAX

by Willson Woodside

THE GREATEST QUESTION in German political life and the central one in the effort to integrate Germany with the West and bring her into a European Army is the reunification of the country. The Soviets have managed to convince many Germans that the choice before them now is unity *or* integration with the West. Opposition leader Kurt Schumacher is no fellow-traveller, but he is now saying in all solemnity: "Nobody knows whether another chance will be offered in the foreseeable future to reunite Germany by peaceful democratic means."

Adenauer continues to argue, as he has done consistently and tenaciously for the past year, that integration with the West must come first, in order to build up the strength from which to negotiate with the Soviets for the reunification of Germany.

Where the Chancellor is having his difficulty is in persuading his people that integration with the West does not mean saying goodbye to all chance to reunite Germany, except through war; for the Germans doubt that the Allies really want German unity, or would take any great risk to bring it about.

They know perfectly well that the French don't want a stronger Germany: one of the chief French arguments against bringing Germany into a European Army or into NATO has been that the Germans might drag the West into a war to recover their lost eastern territories. And the Paris press argues constantly against handing the Saar back to Germany, that this would tip the balance of economic power against France.

NEVERTHELESS, we are going to have to talk about German unity before we will get ratification of the provisional peace contract and the European Army treaty by the Bonn parliament. Our real problem is how to do this without becoming involved in another Panmunjom marathon "negotiation" and holding up our plans for European integration and defence, which would be falling for the Soviet game.

The challenge to our diplomacy is to probe the Soviet "offer" of all-German elections and the reunification of the country in such a way as to strip all the camouflage off and show the German people clearly that the only reunited Germany which the Soviets would tolerate would be either a Communist satellite or a helpless neutral with nobody committed to her defence.

As things are going now there is a very real doubt whether the agreements which are to integrate Western Germany with Western Europe can be put through the Bundestag in Bonn. Adenauer is said to be still confident that the parties of the coalition will line up behind him, when they are brought face to face with the alternative of continuing the present occupation statute. But his ability to win the Bundestag's support for his policies has often depended on his ability to win concessions from the Western occupying powers. And now the British have declared that there are to be no more concessions.

As the details of the Contractual Agreement which is supposed to change the occupation into an alliance have become known in Germany dissatisfaction has been more and more loudly expressed. On all sides, notably including members of the government coalition and some of the most moderate newspapers in the country, it is assailed as not offering real independence and free partnership but only a continuation of Allied control under a different form.

—International

TWO MAIN HOPES in holding Germany to the West are European-minded Chancellor Adenauer and General Eisenhower, who has become a champion of European unity. Eisenhower greets Adenauer on farewell NATO visit to Bonn.

The leader of the parliamentary group of the German Party, which is the third and most conservative member of Adenauer's coalition, says he won't agree to any "Second Versailles"—a wonderful slogan to hand to Communist propagandists. The Free Democratic Party, second member of the coalition, has posed eight conditions that must be met before its agreement can be won. The secretary of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian branch of Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union, wants to open "new and extensive negotiations" on the Contractual Agreement.

Outside observers who are concerned over the sound development of German democracy are inclined to agree with this. J. Emlyn Williams of the *Christian Science Monitor* warns of the consequences of a hasty pushing through of the treaty: "If the Germans are not properly consulted now they will speak up all the louder tomorrow." The whole situation seems conducive to a rise in German nationalist feeling; and the East Zone Communist leaders make no bones about it in appealing primarily to such sentiment to provoke mass demonstrations which will bring new elections in the West and the overthrow of the Adenauer regime.

AN INTERESTING change has come over these Eastern leaders in the past few weeks. It is said in Berlin that they have been reassured by the Soviets that they are not to be sacrificed to free elections, because the Allies have shown that they will not agree to these. They have been roused to fresh activity, and are pressing hard what is plainly their latest directive from Moscow, to promote demonstrations in the West which will bring down the Adenauer Government, and support the hated Social Democrats in any new elections.

Meanwhile, aided by the Soviet return of 66 large and small industries which have been run as Soviet enterprises with all production going to Russia since the war, the East Zone Communists have been promoting a kind of goodwill campaign, giving a more local and "human" touch to their strongly centralized administration and trying out real secret elections in the ruling Social Unity Party. They seem to be setting their cap for a "Popular Front" in a united Germany, when or if this can be brought about.

How should we be handling the Soviet "offer" of German unity and neutrality? Richard Lowenthal, correspondent for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT in Germany, sees the Soviets using it to open up one of three routes of advance. If they cannot conclude a favorable deal for a united and neutral Germany, or delay the raising of German divisions for the West by prolonged negotiations, at least they aim to demonstrate to the Germans that it is they who are ready to grant them unity in freedom while the Western powers are opposed to this. Lowenthal is afraid that the Soviets may get away with the third of these alternatives.

Here is how he would block them. "Let us examine the kind of deal the Russians are proposing. They want a four-power conference to discuss a German peace treaty; they are apparently prepared to concede free elections in the Soviet Zone under some sort of four-power supervision, which would lead to the dismantling of the Communist regime there."

THE IMMEDIATE advantage they hope to gain at this price is the impossibility for the West of proceeding with its plans for raising West German troops while Germany is being reunited. The long-term advantage they aim at is the neutralization of such a reunited Germany, with the withdrawal of occupation troops after conclusion of a peace treaty.

"Their tactics are directed towards securing both gains at once—getting preliminary four-power agreement on the future neutralization even before elections are held. If they can obtain that, they have gained more than they have paid. If negotiations break down over that, they have gained time. If the West refuses to negotiate for these reasons, they have shaken German confidence in the West."

But Lowenthal doesn't see why we need fall into either trap. The Germans want to see their country reunited in freedom, but extremely few are attracted by the long-term prospect of neutralization. The West should not, therefore, answer Russian neutralization proposals by insisting (as it has done in its first Note) on the right of a united Germany to conclude alliances; it should simply insist on conducting negotiations in two stages. And this is just what Jacob Kaiser, Adenauer's important Minister for All-German Affairs and a

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staunch anti-Communist, has been asking.

We should call for a four-power conference on all-German elections, the creation of an all-German Government, and its powers pending a peace treaty. We should propose that there should be a second conference, with the new German Government sitting in, to write the peace treaty. All the signs are that the Russians would refuse such an offer.

But supposing they agreed? What are the risks we would run? To avert another Panmunjom hold-up, we could put a time-limit of three months on the first conference. But once the elections had taken place, Lowenthal warns, we could no longer use this threat; we would be unable to prevent Russians from delaying the negotiation of a peace treaty for years. But he thinks that the Soviets have a vital interest in getting Western troops out of Germany and Europe.

"Our potential gain from German unity is not the prospect of an early peace settlement, it is German unity itself, i.e. the collapse of the first satellite regime before the eyes of the world." Are the West German divisions, if we can get them, worth more than this to us? Then, "We shall have to decline negotiation at the present stage under some threadbare pretext, such as insistence on supervision of the all-German elections by the United Nations.

"We shall have to make it clear to the last German, by a public discussion on neutralization versus Western integration, that we care more for the military support of one part of Germany than for the liberation of the 18 million Germans in the East Zone from Communist terror, and we shall have to bear the consequences for German morale."

By offering to negotiate on free elections now but on a peace treaty only after Germany has been reunited, Lowenthal believes that we could unite the whole German people on the Western side.

Report has it that the Americans wanted to try this approach but the French insisted on pressing on with integration of West Germany. That throws the argument onto the restrictions on German independence which the Allies insist on writing into the Contractual Agreement.

It means continued bickering over the Saar; over the share of the German defence budget which must go for the maintenance of Allied forces in Germany (we claim two-thirds of it; they want two-thirds for the raising of their own forces); over the maintenance of our laws breaking up their big industrial cartels; over custody of the remaining 600 war criminals, the right to trade more freely with East Germany and the Soviet world, and other lesser matters.

It will mean further concessions on our part, to help Adenauer hold his coalition in power. Still, there is a reasonable prospect that the Soviets will in the end help us reach agreement, by using the whip along with the candy-stick, resuming the Berlin blockade, shooting up more Western transport planes, and staging violent demonstrations in West Germany, like that in Essen.

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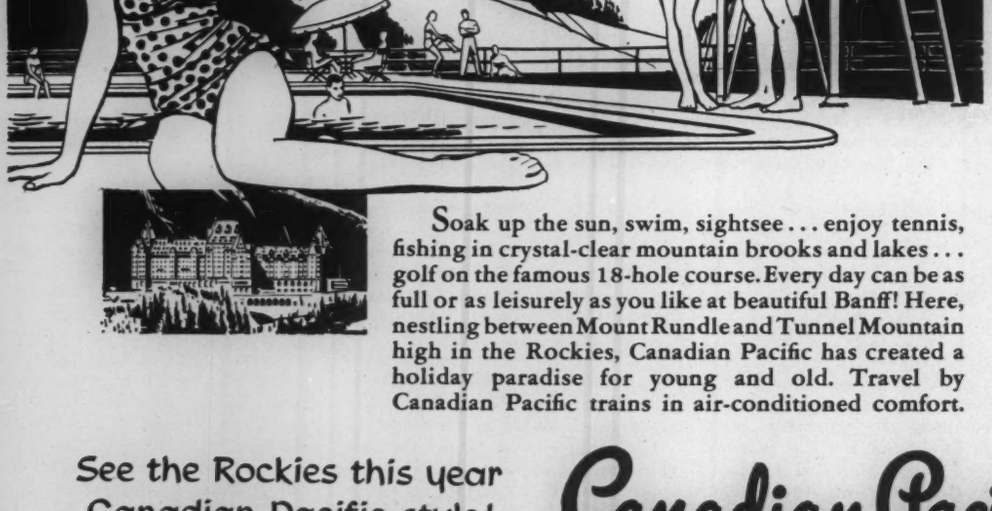

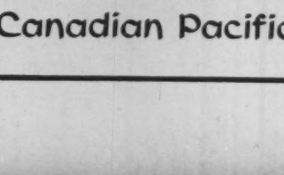

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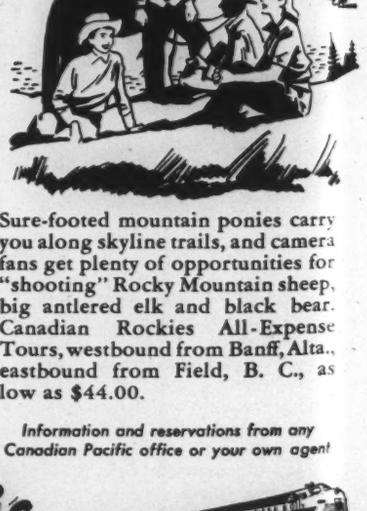

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CANADA AND POPULAR MUSIC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

forms. In tolerant New Orleans, some found jobs. In pawnshops they bought musical instruments and tried their talents on cornet and trombone and drums. They had no teachers; they could not read music. They played as they felt and made the instruments "talk". They organized bands, dressed in fancy uniforms, played at social events and funerals.

In the 1890's jazz bands added piano, banjo and tuba. All kinds of music went into the mould. Players originated basic melodies; fellow musicians contributed improvisations. It all came out jazz. While the bands were fine for carnivals and honky tonks, the madams found them too noisy for business, so there was an early tie-up between bordellos and the quieter piano.

But jazz wasn't just for the south. Thousands tried it on home pianos after Berlin published his "Alexander's Ragtime Band" in 1911. It was being put on phonograph records (in 1916, with the Original Dixieland Band by Victor). Jazz bands went on vaudeville tours over the entire country. Canadian audiences, too, via the touring Darky groups, got a taste for the music. The Dixieland Band skyrocketed to fame, went to London, returned in triumph, had hundreds of imitators. The Jazz Age had begun.

White, tan and black players from New Orleans went to Chicago. The speakeasies of the prohibition era gave them a new home. But hotels, too, were bringing bands to their ballrooms—big and small—Paul Whiteman, Jean Goldkette, Red Nichols and his Five Pennies. A dance orchestra composed of Guy Lombardo, his brothers and some friends in London, Ont., made a hit at the Port Stanley dance pavilion.

IN CANADA men like Luigi Romanelli, Andy Tipaldi and Jack Arthur were conducting orchestras in the new idiom in theatres and hotels. Dance music was now being scored; some were fair jobs even for listening (e.g., Ferde Grofé set out Maestro Paul Whiteman's music). Music publishers were issuing orchestral arrangements as well as sheet music. But the real improvisation—as it is today with Jazz cultists—was with the bands who played free jazz and not stock or commercial arrangements.

By the end of World War I Canadian dance bands (6-piece units) were sprouting from Halifax to Vancouver.

When Canadian schoolboy Leslie Bell was seriously injured in a fall off a porch roof and thereby kept from sports, he turned to music, and in a few years was playing a clarinet in Toronto orchestras. His later career in music was to take him into serious fields of music, but he still recalls his early band days with delight.

"When jazz was becoming established in the twenties," Dr. Bell told me recently, "the cry went up, 'It won't last.' Even the saxophone was considered immoral."

But jazz did last—through the 20's, 30's, 40's and now the 50's—thanks to records, radio, movies, nightclubs, disc jockeys, and now television. It has had its own trends of sweet, folksy or something else, usually caused by some figure who promoted it.

Even the composers of serious music (Ravel, Stravinsky, Milhaud and Poulenc) have tried their hand at various elements of jazz.

But what is jazz? As "Fats" Waller, the late talented Negro pianist and composer, said when he was asked to explain rhythm, "Lady, if you got to ask, you ain't got it."

Prostitution mothered jazz in New Orleans; prohibition fostered it in Chicago and New York; repeal of the liquor laws in the thirties threw it into the street—New York's 52nd Street—and it became "swing" in dark cellar taprooms. I don't propose to go into details of the various evolutions of this form of music except to say that as the bands got bigger, the music became more carefully arranged, more mechanically "hot", while pure jazz was still played by small groups of improvisers.

Early jazz had been all instrumental. When the public-address system was introduced in the 30's a sharp spotlight came on the vocalist. Rudy Vallee (who had got along with just a megaphone) and Bing Crosby (whose throaty, inaudible croon needed an electronic lift) came into their own.

THE COMING of the vocalist smoothed out jazz: it broke the popular pitch in two: (1) crooning; (2) jazz of the hot variety. Now modern electronic effects, such as repeated tape recordings, permit a vocalist to harmonize with herself (Patti Page) or make self-quartets and instrumental groups (Les Paul Trio) to get strange echo effects. One of the newest ideas in presentation is the singing chorus and the employment of the voice as an instrument.

In all evolutions it is hard to say where something ends and something begins. Nevertheless, while Johnnie Ray material will be rejected by most people born before 1933, there has been a growing respectability of popular music and its acceptance even by serious artists. Perhaps middle-ground composers like George Gershwin, Jerome Kern and Richard Rodgers did the trick, aided by better musicianship of performers and arrangers over the years.

This is not to say that the out-in-front jazzophiles or academic jazz experts are pals at long last with what-we-used-to-call "classical" schools. It means that the public attitude is not so compartmentalized either into "popular" or "classical."

Eric Wild, a top-flight Canadian pianist-arranger and CBC music advisor in Winnipeg, puts it this way: "I do think that public taste generally has improved with the widespread broadcasting of music of all sorts. I cannot accept the view that because music is gay, whimsical, lively in rhythm and colloquial in style, it should therefore be set apart from all other music and called 'popular', any more than the best of Gilbert and Sullivan, or 'The Marriage of Figaro,' should be so set apart."

While Americans have had most to

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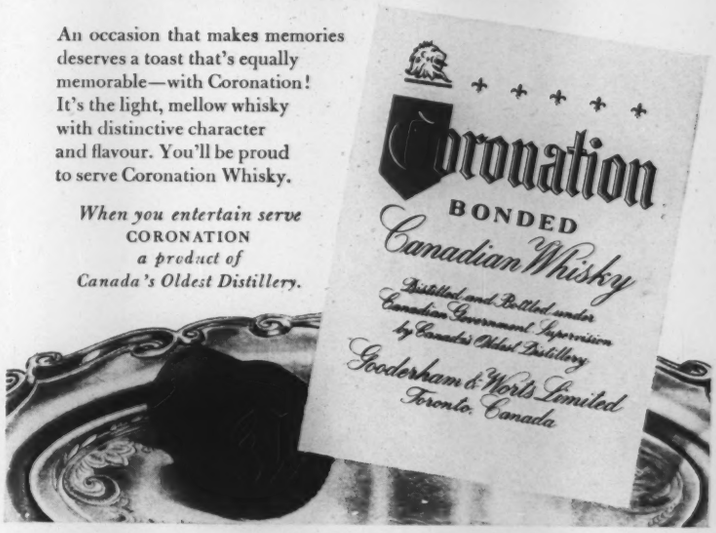

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do with this, Canadians have helped to sell material to the public and done it in good taste. Leading the Canadians who put a silk hat on pop music was Percy Faith. Faith's urbane arrangements are still remembered as the smartest things on Canadian radio fifteen years ago. Faith went to the States where today he is a top-drawer conductor-arranger for Columbia records.

But there have been others. Faith's protegé was Bob Farnon of the Canadian Army Show fame. Farnon now freelances in England, making records for Decca, arranging for movies and broadcasts. The Bell Singers, the Armadale Choir and the Don Wright Chorus, all on Canadian national radio programs, are Canadian parallels of Phil Spitalny's Girls' Choir and the Fred Waring Glee Club; Lucio Agostini and Howard Cable work in Canada and carry on the Faith tradition.

Most Canadians know by now how catholic are Leslie Bell's tastes in numbers for his choir—serious, folk, popular. Says Bell, "Jazz can't die; it is the reflection of the age—the 20th century. It can't die until the 20th century changes. We can't change the taste of teenagers for the type of music that stems from life—traffic sounds, machines and men."

Bell, in his arrangements, then puts the popular in as tasteful a setting as possible. Once when the Bell Singers were giving a program in a church auditorium in the *Star's* "Good Music" series, a member of the committee spotted "St. Louis Blues". Bell had given 78-year-old W. C. Handy's famous song a painstaking score. But the committee insisted and the Blues was withdrawn. Bell considered the reasoning rather shallow. Since then Handy has offered him first crack at a religious motet he wrote. Bell is now waiting to spring both the Blues and the motet on the same program and confound the critics.

Canadian bandleader Ozzie Williams says that the public today prefers the same type of music popular for generations: "For dancing, we find the average audience prefers the medium slow tempos similar if not the same as those of the 30's, and for a second choice, the free and easy jazz exactly the same offered two generations ago. This leaves Swing—or whatever is left of it—a poor also-ran."

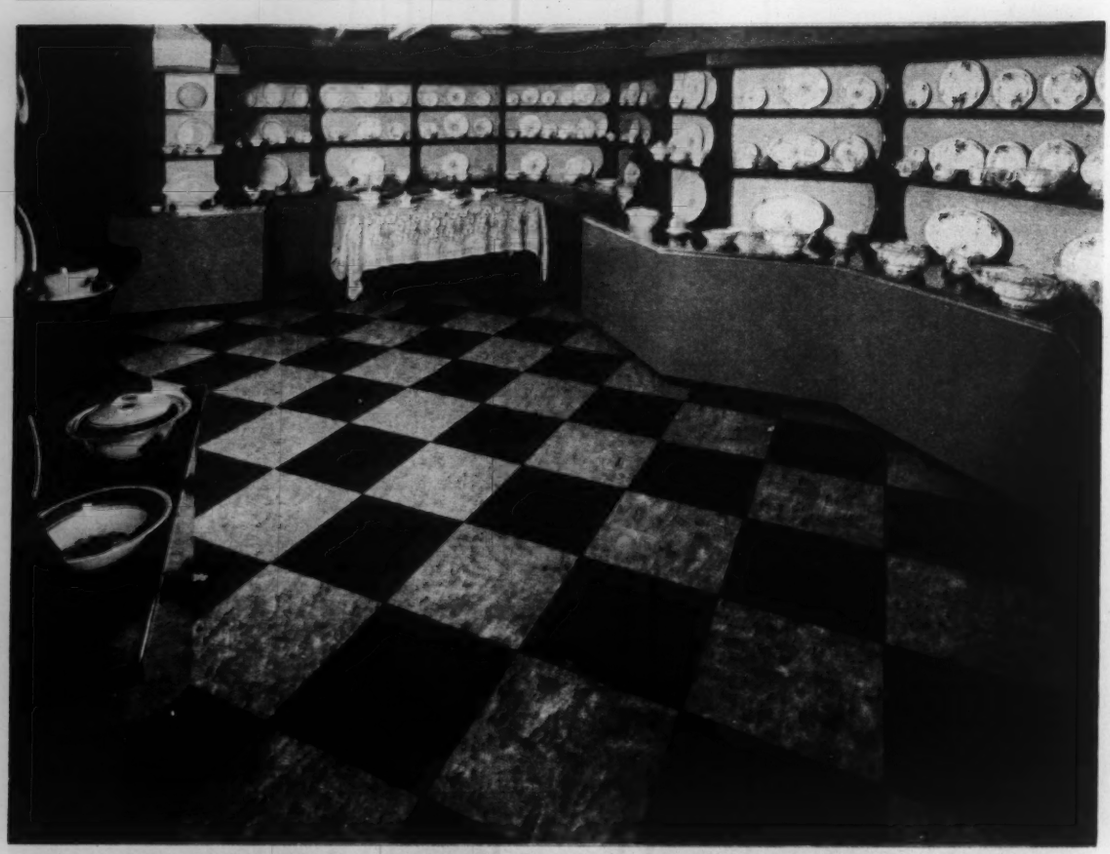
Original free jazz has a small but enthusiastic following in Canada. In most centres individuals collect old Dixieland discs and form clubs to listen to them as devoutly as conservatory students in composition might listen to eighteenth-century chamber music. Three or four amateur Dixieland-style orchestras in Montreal meet in community clubs or in parish halls. There are two bands in Toronto of professional dimensions that might be classified as jazz purists: the Ken Dean Jazz Band and the Queen City Jazz Band. They give forth Dixieland echoes and fans flock to the Maison d'Or to hear them.

Sometimes the fan talk is pretty esoteric — *polyrhythm, microtonality, glissandi.* Commented one old Montreal musician sourly: "Those kids make me sound like I'm committing a sin. Maybe I ought to quit."

But Dick MacDougal, commentator of the popular radio show "Jazz Unlimited", believes that jazz has to progress. "Old things like Dixieland are interesting for historical reasons but the form has to move . . . Goodman and Berigan bothered people back in 1934 and 1935. Today they are considered traditional."

MacDougal sniffs contemptuously at the sort of music provided by Lombardo. In the strict jazz sense the Lombardos make no contribution, he thinks. "People want to buy it and the Lombardos provide it." For MacDougal, the original jazz quality of improvisation around the melody, using the same chord structure, should be the main element. MacDougal's own observation—and one shared by many musicians—is that there is only *good* music and *bad* music.

MacDougal had first-hand evidence about the listeners to his own CBC program of jazz records with a live show of six jazz musicians periodically to supplement. A little over a year ago he resigned from CBC to freelance and work for a record company. With no successor to MacDougal in sight the CBC decided to shelve "Jazz Unlimited". Letters poured in from the inevitable teenagers but also from businessmen, housewives, even clergymen. An irate engineer wrote: "Just let me know and I'll speak to my neighbor, CBC program director, about disciplining the so-&-so who's



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cut off 'J.U.'" When MacDougal walked into the same director's office with the letter, "Jazz Unlimited" was retained and MacDougal was to continue running it on a freelance basis.

I asked some Canadians for nominations for great popular musicians of all time among their countrymen. Leslie Bell thought that Romanelli (before his death, leader of the orchestra at Toronto's King Edward Hotel) was the first of the greats in Canadian popular music—since him, Bert Niosi and Mart Kenny, leader of the Western Gentlemen.

Frank Morriss of the *Winnipeg Free Press* picked Mart Kenny as having "made the most success in the dance market." When I asked Kenny himself, he replied: "The Happy Gang. They may not be the most pretentious but they do everything well."

Scores of musicians in Eastern Canada would name Bert Niosi as the best all-round instrumentalist and a Canadian who over the years has had a lot to do with the popularity of pure jazz. Niosi has great personal musicianship.

Eric Wild of the CBC in Winnipeg regrets that "we have never had any dance bands in Canada that one could call 'great'", but says Niosi has always been miles ahead of the nearest competitor "because he has never allowed his band to lower itself by becoming commercial in style."

For Don Wright, as may be expected, the Lombardos (anathema to jazz-musicians for their commercialism) are at the top of the heap. Others on the Wright list: Niosi, bandleader Ozzie Williams, Oscar Peterson, with his sophisticated jazz piano that has been good enough to get on the U.S. "Jazz at the Philharmonic" concert program and Trump Davidson, a good musician with a stylized band.

Many of the people familiar with the radio studios nominate Lou Snider, a talented pianist composer and arranger, for his good sense of the dramatic in anything from Cuckoo-Clock House to an all-out presentation of radio theatre.

Summing up, it is difficult to find any jazz form or presentation that is distinctively Canadian—such as some continental forms unlike the American variety.

However, Harry Pryce of Vancouver's Theatre-Under-the-Stars — thinks there is a definite "Canadian" style developing in the Howard Cable-Leslie Bell brand of music. Our musicians are competent, if considerably imitative, while many of them are highly regarded by the trade for a certain degree of creativeness. They are surprisingly wide in their own tastes. As Dick MacDougal says, "people who like jazz like almost anything good in music." Finding the converse of the proposition true with some Canadian musical folk would be more difficult.

MART KENNNY speaks for all Canadian musicians when he says, "There is no protective tariff to protect the Canadian musician from imported American network radio shows and transcribed shows which can be brought in and broadcast for a mere fraction of the cost of a Canadian show." Considering this extreme competition, one finds the employed native talent comparatively prosperous, thanks to an alert union executive.

But how much popular music today is written by Canadians? Serious music composers have a tough time of it in Canada. Is it any easier for the pop-tune makers?

In another article I shall take a look at your chances of getting a song off manuscript and into the ears and hands of the public—and, God forbid, maybe even into the repertoire of Johnnie Ray.

WHAT'S TV GOING TO DO TO US?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Still more: it does this on a scale potentially more massive than ever before. In America today, one broadcast of one of the more popular series will be watched by more people than could fill the combined theatres in the land.

To denounce TV as vicious or absurd, or as unworthy of serious attention, is therefore itself absurd; as absurd as it would be to hail it as a marvel of communication without bothering about what it communicates. It is by itself neither depraved nor divine: it depends on the use we make of it.

It is, we can presume, in the light of this that the Royal Commission on the Arts, Letters and Sciences has recommended that television be introduced into Canada by the CBC, *as a public trust.*

This means above all that we in CBC are responsible to the Canadian people; and many of you are rightly concerned with what we're doing and thinking in this (shall we call it) prenatal period—the few remaining months before we enter your living rooms in Toronto and Montreal this fall, initiating what will come to be known as Canadian television.

We have spent most of our time so far assembling and training a staff capable of handling the vastly complicated mechanics of presenting a television show. In this training we have drawn on the experience of British and American TV experts, though our staff is almost entirely Canadian and contains men and women of astonishingly diverse and formidable backgrounds. They have come from film, radio, theatre, industry of many kinds, and some have returned to Canada from abroad. They are the nucleus of Canada's television service, and it is they who will actually put on the programs you will get on your sets.

As for the programs themselves—we hope to be on the air for two hours nightly, to begin with, and to add programs as soon as we feel they are ready. One pitfall that American TV fell into was the selling of airtime at odd hours and the consequent necessity of filling the interim with whatever was cheap and available. We don't want to put on anything unless and until we think it's ready and good enough for you to see.

What programs? We're not going to tie ourselves down yet. Excellent ideas are still coming from our own experiments, and we are still audition-

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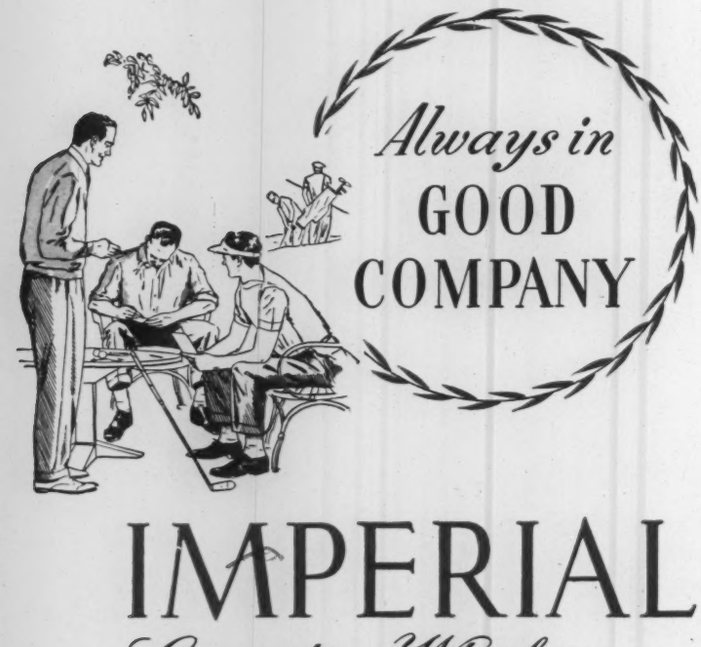

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ing new talent and new program ideas from many outside sources. I do not mean that we have not given a great deal of thought to these matters—we have made up some 15 or 20 possible schedules already, and shall make up many more before we accept any as the one we shall go on the air with. There will, of course, be some commercials, and some programs brought in from the U.S.

BUT I can say something specific about our approach to programs in television (though the "our" in this case is of necessity only loosely corporate: television, perhaps more than any other medium, is cooperative).

Those who fear that television will be given over to "entertainment" are with us, and so are those who fear it will be given over to "education." In fact, the two have become so separated in the U.S. that NBC, one of the great networks, is currently engaged in a campaign called *Operation Frontal Lobes* to inject "culture" into "entertainment" programs. They have found to their horror that "educational" programs only convert the converted, while most of the public derives its learning and moral standards from what is innocuously labelled "entertainment". Children, especially, have developed a far greater taste for "adult" programs than for "education" no matter how nicely sugar-coated.

There is no such thing as entertainment from which we get nothing. Every program which holds your attention educates you in some way—it may be down instead of up, but you get something from it. Wisdom often comes from clowns, and where can you find a deeper comment on life than in the dance?

Likewise a program designed to "educate" will fail, no matter how educational in intent, unless the interest of the viewer is at the same time entertained. This is not to say that there cannot be programs designed for formal education (where the attention may more easily be presupposed) or programs designed not to tax the mind; but merely that the middle-ground—which we hope to explore—may be more fruitful than has been supposed. The thing we are most against is the dull program, which is like a clothes-line with one end lying on the ground: it doesn't work at all, for anybody.

There is no question in my mind that good TV *will* cut into time previously given to other activities. Though we may regret some of this, it might be well to consider how much of our attachment to these other activities is mere habit or sentiment. Television will not obviate the reading of good books, seeing of good plays, attendance at good meetings; but it will force everyone to rebudget the time allotted to these other activities, which should in turn mean less time for unprofitable traffic in each of them. It will make us a good deal choosier.

This suggests at least one answer to the problem of children and television: help them learn to discriminate and to budget their television time in accordance with other activities and it will assume a normal place in their lives. But since example is perhaps the best form of instruction, parents might take this to heart themselves.

HOWEVER, our task as we see it is to get vital programs on the air, and not to paint pretty advance pictures of how good they may be; but it is of the greatest importance that you, our viewers, keep in mind what television *might* be, and let us know when we are falling short of the target. It is perhaps therefore not out of place for me to say that we think television capable of immensely enriching our lives instead of impoverishing them. This fantastic new power can do the biggest and best job yet of giving us a fuller glimpse into the life around us, of taking us into ourselves, and out of ourselves.

In Canada, because we have come lately into the field, we have a chance to build anew—a rare chance to do something freshly Canadian. To meet this challenge is our tough job and hard responsibility: to guess what our viewers (all sorts of them) will like and want, to try to live up to their best expectations and avoid their worst, to explore this exciting new medium for them and with them.

—Norris in Vancouver Sun

"Now remember, men—so long as we have the CBC nobody needs get lost—just look for a TV antenna—it always points south . . ."

BUSINESS COMMENT

CONTROLS ONLY PARTLY OFF

by P. M. Richards

A MODERATE rise in sales of consumer durables has followed the removal of the Government's credit restrictions, but so far there has been no public rush to buy. Nor is there likely to be. The fact is, of course, that the credit restrictions were only one of the factors that have slowed down consumer buying.

With the tightening of instalment credit, as part of the Government's anti-inflation effort of more than a year ago, went the contraction or refusal of bank loans for expansion not in the public interest, and the deferring of depreciation write-offs for tax purposes on expansionary outlays. These two factors—which have choked off a lot of new business—are still in effect. While they are "background" influences on business, and the general public is little aware of them, they powerfully affect the long-term trend of business since they control the initiation or non-initiation of many proposed ventures. These two measures, and the tightening of instalment-payment terms, have done the job the Government wanted them to do, that of checking the former dangerously-rapid advance of prices by contracting new purchasing power.

The Government knew that its anti-inflation policy would be unpopular with the masses. But it persisted, and today deserves praise for its courage in attacking inflation right at the source and thereby more directly and effectively than has any other Government, unless perhaps Mr. Churchill's. If it did as good a job in preventing waste in defence expenditures, it would be still more praiseworthy.

How powerful will the removal of the official instalment limitations prove as a business stimulator? The answer, probably, is that it will give business a lift, but not so big a one as some Government spokesmen have suggested. For besides the continuation of the other restraints, as pointed out above, there is the fact that the public's recent buying slow-down is in part attributable to other causes.

When the post-war defence program got under way and the Korean War started, the public decided there would be serious new shortages of goods and rushed into the market to provide for current and foreseeable needs. Manufacturers stepped up production; wholesalers and retailers built up stocks. The new shortages did not develop and these increased supplies have overhung the market and made the public, well stocked up with goods and conscious of high prices, disinclined to buy more. Obstructions in the export field, mainly from exchange difficulties, caused goods to pile up in the home market.

These excessive inventories are now largely consumed and the business supply-demand position is notably better than it was a few months ago. The export outlook continues to be worrying, but Canada has had some success in developing new markets, particularly in South and Central America, to replace those lost. All in all, there seems to be no reason why a healthy, rising volume of business should not be done, especially in view of the heavy capital investment outlay this year in Canada. But a basic factor which, until comparatively recently, has stimulated demand throughout the western world since the end of World War II, the big shortages of all kinds occasioned by that war, no longer exists.

Business ought to be good in Canada. But it may not be quite so lush and easy as it used to be.

Manitoba Trade Fair

SOON AFTER the Canadian International Trade Fair gets through with its big annual show at Toronto (June 2-13), the Province of Manitoba will put on an Industrial Trade Fair at Brandon, in conjunction with the provincial exhibition there. The

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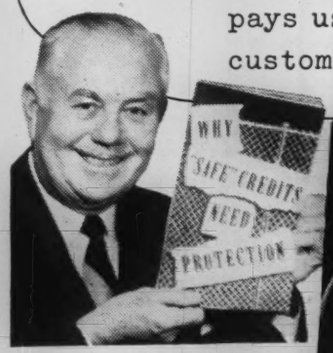

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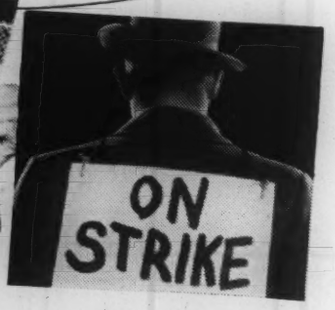

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Fair will run from June 30 to July 4, and will operate jointly under the exhibition board and the provincial department of industry and commerce.

Manitoba's Industrial Trade Fair is to be an annual feature, and is designed to draw attention to the growing importance of manufacturing in Manitoba. It is intended to help promote the sale of Manitoba-made products and to give western manufacturers an opportunity of showing consumers in western and eastern Canada that they are capable of turning out high-quality goods. However, many nationally-known manufacturers will take part, as well as well-established old western businesses and new companies now locating there.

About 85 companies will show their products this year. Exhibits will include building materials, heating, plumbing, household furniture, appliances, machinery, engineering, industrial and scientific equipment, textile and leather goods, food, chemicals and allied products, petroleum, automotive, electrical goods and smallwares. More than 60,000 persons are expected to attend the Trade Fair at Brandon.

Jet Aviation

THE BIG Avro Canada undertaking at Malton, Ont., has been criticized as over-ambitious, said Sir Roy Dobson, Chairman of the Board of Avro Canada, at an Empire Club speech in Toronto. It is argued that the Canadian aircraft industry could never really be up-to-date, because of the advantages in research enjoyed by the industry's competitors in the United Kingdom and the United States. And the Canadian undertaking would require a bigger capital outlay than was justified.

Against this, Sir Roy Dobson pointed out that Avro Canada has the full financial and technical backing of the Hawker Siddeley Group in England, meaning that the new company did not have to travel alone even if it did start from the beginning. A veritable pipeline is in operation between the Group in England and the new partner at Malton.

Development of a new aircraft or engine now requires not less than five years and in many cases more, Sir Roy said. In this respect Avro Canada is just about on schedule. It should be realized that the moden airplane takes more than three times as many man-hours to produce as did its counterpart in the last war. To produce aircraft and engines of the calibre of the CF-100 fighter and the Orenda engine many kinds of special materials and equipment were required, most of which were not available in Canada when Avro Canada commenced operations. For defence and economic reasons the Canadian Government insisted that the Malton project should be self-sufficient by having everything made in this country. This involved the establishment of numerous new industries.

The Orenda engine is now well into quantity production in recently-completed facilities; the first of the CF-100 fighters has been delivered to the RCAF and the delivery pace is quickening.

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IRON ORE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

with 14 million people as against 150 million, might be called a picayune user of the basic material of an industrialized society. It is nevertheless the second greatest per capita consumer in the world and consumption is rising more rapidly than that of the United States, because Canada's industrial expansion is at present greater than that of the Republic. Current expansion of the Canadian steel industry is rated at 32 per cent, as compared to a figure of 15 per cent in the U.S.A.

Even so, when the present Canadian expansion program is completed, a high import rate will remain, and that, many Canadians believe, should not be so. No matter how the argument may go from this time forward, it is going to be extremely difficult to convince Canadians that a country possessed of great wealth in rich iron must turn to its neighbors for the product of the blast furnaces (excepting, perhaps, in specialty lines which it would not make economic sense to produce at home for the domestic market). To say that steel must always be made at the most economically feasible map location, in respect to a combination of coal, limestone, transportation and markets makes much sense, but it is not the complete answer. Political thinking enters into it as well. To that point we shall return towards the end of this article.

But if confusion has existed in the public mind in Canada and the United States as to the future use of the great Canadian iron deposits, there was never any in the minds of the men who cracked them open, or as to the nature of the tasks they were undertaking and how to tackle them. The opening of the Labrador Trough on the one hand and the Steep Rock Range on the other, will stand for long years to come as epics of the empire builder's raw courage.

These are not the only activities afoot, by any means. In Newfoundland the mines are being mechanized and flung wide open. In eastern and southern Ontario several favorable iron locations are being seriously examined by such people as Jones and Loughlin, fourth largest steel producer in the U.S.A. A huge open pit is already in operation at Campbell River, on Vancouver Island, off the coast of British Columbia. There is every indication therefore, that in the foreseeable future Canada will replace the United States as the producer of rich iron for the North American economy.

Presuming this to be true — and there is no question of the truth in respect to enriched ores to be used as "sweeteners" with leaner material— tremendous changes lie ahead in the iron-and-steel economy of this continent. We are, in fact, in a period of transition at this time. This is the circumstance which creates the confusion in the public mind on either side of the border which was mentioned earlier.

The end-results of this transition period are not easily prophesied. But

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they are *not* what some people say. The end result is *not* the looking up of Canadian iron for use only as and when there is Canadian steel production available to make use of it. (Iron always tends to move towards coal, for simple economic reasons, rather than coal towards iron).

Nor is the end result the outpouring of raw Canadian ore solely to feed blast furnaces in the United States. Such views are expressed by nationalistic, isolationist-minded men in each country. What they overlook is the complementary nature of the two economies and the fact that in the sense of the continental security they are one.

For months on end the press of this continent carried banner headlines featuring the Schuman Plan, which was no more than a sensible approach to a problem almost identical with that which North America itself faces. For the recovery and peace of western Europe, and for its future prosperity, the Plan proposed a leap-frogging of international boundaries, to bring about a marriage (if only of convenience) between iron and coal for the making of steel.

As one surveys the confusion current on this continent in respect to an almost identical problem, the conclusion is inescapable that what North America requires (and what it has so urgently encouraged elsewhere), is an iron and steel plan of its own.

In any such plan Canada must become self-supporting steel-wise. No country can expect to attain Great Nation status if it must rely on others for the basic ingredient of an industrialized society; steel.

The rich Canadian ores, on the other hand, must not be regarded as expendable in time of peace, where leaner ores might suffice. Nor must reserves be squandered. And who should do the planning? Why, the steel-makers on both sides of the border, and the iron-miners, obviously, with government sitting at the table as an adviser. All of which is written from the point of view that when we say security is our primary problem, we mean what we say.

U.S. BUSINESS

Customs Reform Now?

by R. L. Hoadley

THE CUSTOMS reform bill has better than an even chance of passing Congress this spring. There has been some apprehension that this long-pending measure might get "lost in the shuffle" once more as in other years when adjournment time approached. But proponents of the bill appear confident that this initial attack on the U.S. "invisible tariff" will be enacted before the law-makers leave Washington to begin their re-election campaigns.

The measure, called the Customs Simplification Act of 1952, passed the Lower House last year; a Senate Committee has now completed somewhat perfunctory hearings on it prior to sending it to the floor for Senate action.

The Treasury Department, which spearheaded the drive for the bill, is not pressing for restoration of controversial provisions which the Lower House eliminated. The Treasury made concessions to liquor and chemical

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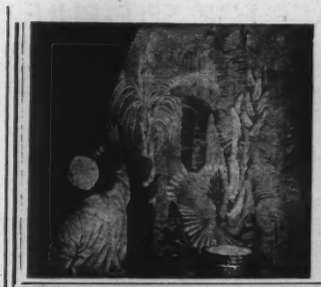
industries on some points to speed passage of the bill.

The most important feature of the bill deals with the elimination of foreign value as a basis for fixing duties. In day-to-day application, the use of "foreign value" has caused more delays and uncertainties—for customs officials and importers alike—than any other provision.

There is one provision of the bill as it stands today that may be in for special Senate attention. Some U.S. businessmen claim this provision is an invitation to Canadians to set up a widespread mail-order business in the States. The provision would permit packages for individuals to come into the country duty free if they are valued at less than $10.00.

In a Senate hearing on the matter it was maintained that Canadian catalogues are widely distributed in the U.S. and raising the exemption from $1 to $10 would take out of the country much business in rubber footwear, handbags and other low-priced goods.

Customs reform gets a good start in the current bill, but the Council of American Importers has served notice on Congress that more needs to be done. After this current measure passes, foreign traders will come back to Washington in 1953 to present further measures to reduce red tape, speed up customs business and allow importers to settle their obligations to customers with less delay and uncertainty.



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AFRICA'S RACE FOR SELF-RULE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

the granting of independence to neighboring Libya by the United Nations.

The simple fact is that Africans are watching jealously to see who leads in the race towards self-government. All are determined not to be outstripped; and the pace will be set by the fastest, not the slowest. The British decision to grant virtual self-government to the Gold Coast and to Nigeria was taken without any full realization that the precedent could not be confined for a time to those two colonies, which have almost no racial problems (they are all-black) and can boast of some of the longest and best educational traditions in the colonial world, deriving from the great work of Lord Lugard.

As a result, British policy is not yet coordinated. For instance, the Foreign Office policy in Egypt is tough and anti-nationalist; the Commonwealth Relations Office tries at all costs to avoid an open breach with Dr. Malan and his anti-native Government in South Africa; even the Colonial Office, which is pressing forward self-government in the Gold Coast, is discouraging such demands in Nyasaland which it seeks to include in a Central African Federation with the Rhodesias.

These divergences are magnified in the international sphere. France's repressive policy in Tunisia is the exact opposite of present British colonial policy even at its least progressive. It is also at variance with French policy in Equatorial Africa, which favors education of the African, though it does not promise self-government. This relatively liberal policy is believed to be in advance of Belgian policy, of which little is known; while Portugal apears to have made few changes in her colonial arrangements in the past century.

This situation would be merely of academic interest if it were not for the growth of a feeling of African unity—against the European. But that new political fact threatens the West with angry demands for a sort of "most-favored-nation clause" by which any concession by one colonial Power to one colony must be matched everywhere else. The first steps are now being taken to try to coordinate European policies towards Africa, but it seems unlikely that agreement can be reached speedily enough to satisfy the Africans.

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PORTS OF CALL

ALONG THE TRAIL OF '98—IN '52

by Lyn Harrington

SUMMER travellers have been taking the Trail of '98 in increasing numbers year by year. This year, the CPS Lines offers 17 cruises from Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska: another 8 are offered by the CNS. Cruises last a little longer than a week, with a two-day layover at Skagway, the beginning of the Trail of '98.

The 2000-mile cruise has all the thrills of a sea voyage without the discomfort of the rolling ocean. The route follows the famous Inside Passage, threading through narrow canals and deep fiords, with mountains looming directly alongside, and waterfalls crashing down within yards of the vessel. The midnight sun glints on half a dozen superb glaciers.

Although the routes of the steamers vary a little, most of them call at the principal ports along the west coast of British Columbia, and of the Alaskan Panhandle.

Ocean Falls, built in tiers against a mountain backdrop, is an isolated but active community, which invites passengers to visit its immense pulp and paper mill. Through the lovely water lanes of Finlayson and Grenville Channels, the ship follows a winding course into Prince Rupert. The northern seaport boasts the world's largest cold-storage fish plant and welcomes visitors. Wear a warm topcoat if you accept the invitation.

YOU'LL probably be more interested in the totem poles, set in natural surroundings in city parks. With a population of some 12,000 Prince Rupert is a bustling city, sprawled over a greater area than appears from the waterfront.

Ketchikan is literally the gateway to Alaska, the first town on the Alaskan Panhandle. It calls itself, with reason, the "salmon capital of the world". Wrangell, farther north on a magnificent harbor, specializes in totem poles, both on the main street and on nearby Shakes Island.

Juneau, the capital of Alaska, is the next port of call, although some cruise ships stop briefly at Petersburg, a fishing community. Juneau's Territorial Museum has the finest collection of Indian and Eskimo artifacts in Alaska.

CHIEF SHAKES' DOORWAY

Skagway at the head of Lynn Canal is the destination of most of the cruise ships, and was the portal to the goldfields of Yukon Territory. Skagway's hard-eyed gamblers of the turn of the century have been replaced by hard-working citizens. Local color is Skagway's lure. Grave lawyers and bankers wear miners' hats, plaid shirts and sport beards for the benefit of tourists. They point with pride to the various museums which emphasize the glitter and glamor of the argonauts of '98, and put on a colorful "Days of '98" dance and pantomime for each cruise ship.

The ship is in port two days, which permits passengers to climb, fish or explore around Skagway. Better still, there is time to take the trail of '98—but in the comfort of an observation coach on the narrow-gauge White Pass & Yukon Railway.

—Photos by Richard Harrington

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY NOW FOLLOWS DREAD WHITE PASS

UNDER ANCESTORS' TOTEM

You can take the one-day trip to lovely Lake Bennett, and return to the ship in time for dinner. You can go on up to Carcoss, and vary your cruise with a launch voyage to West Taku Arm. Here the dazzling Taku Glacier may be seen close at hand. The 185-mile cruise through the narrow lake and into the fiord is one of Yukon's most enjoyable scenic attractions.

YOU MAY SPEND the two days by going on to Whitehorse to look around Yukon's new capital. You'll shudder over Miles Canyon where so many argonauts lost their lives, and marvel at Whitehorse Rapids. You'll have time enough to make a short excursion on the paddlewheel steamer out into famous Lake Laberge, and be back on your railway next day.

If you do not plan to return on the same cruiseship, you may leave the ship at Skagway, cross to Haines, Alaska, and ride by bus in the greatest of comfort up through the infamous Chilkoot Pass, to join the Alaska Highway. Or you can take the river cruise down to Dawson City from Whitehorse—2 days downstream, seven more to return. You may return home on a later cruiseship, by bus down the Alaska Highway or by plane.

There's plenty to see and do in Alaska and in Yukon. But if you return by cruiseship, you'll have the pleasure of seeing different towns and ports on the return trip, through an Inside Passage that is without equal in the world.

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BOOK REVIEWS

GUARANTEED MERCHANDISE

THE SARACEN BLADE—by Frank Yerby—*Longmans, Green—$4.25.*

by John Paul

PIETRO DI DONATI of Sicily was an alert, cultured and dexterous youth at the beginning of the thirteenth century. He was handicapped by being merely the son of an armorer but he was lucky that his foster-father had been a wealthy Jew. Pietro was too light to joust and fence by the accepted methods of trial by arms so he invented a new technique that emphasized speed and dexterity instead of sheer strength. He was a friend of Frederick II of the Holy Roman Empire; in fact, Pietro and Frederick had been born at the same time and the same stars had fixed the destinies of both. At 20 Pietro got himself knighted a couple of times.

Author Frank Yerby manipulates Pietro over a tortuous line through an already twisted period of mediaeval history that involved a mess of intrigue at almost every level — countries, dukedoms, families, rival knights. And to underline the entire pattern of machination there were the activities of an aggressive temporal church busy at the time in the crusades.

Yerby flings the history of Sicily, Italy, France and Germany about, complete with appendices, and the reader can take it or leave it. What Yerby also flings about is a full report on the amours of young Donati. Pietro was a true knight at arms in those lists too. Few of Yerby's fans (8 million copies of his previous books have been sold) will leave *that* story.

There was the noble Iolanthe, who won his heart first and then was the cause of his fully realizing his inferior station. He set about correcting it. Iolanthe visited him 20 nights in two months during a dungeon imprisonment. There was the bewitching Elaine with the cold eyes. There was the Lady Yvette, his paramour during marriage to a child bride, a member of the ill-fated Childrens' Crusade. There was the half-savage Zenobia, the Greek slave girl.

And so it goes. Yerby gives a lush presentation of a period rich in pageantry, hatred and conspiracy but I suspect that what the customers will really come for will be Yerby's own merchandise, evidently in demand in any period of history.

Tangled Woes

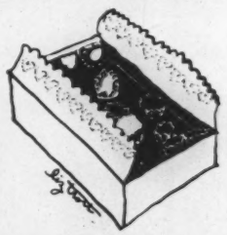
THE SON OF ADAM WYNGATE — by Mary O'Hara—*Musson—$3.95.*

by Hal Tracey

A NOVEL, like a ball of yarn, shouldn't have too many loose ends. In "The Son of Adam Wyngate", they're sticking out all over. Mary O'Hara hasn't managed to contain her story in the mould she has fashioned for it.

Basically, it's the story of a Protestant minister who loses his mind when he learns of the infidelities of his wife. He recovers his sanity, forgives his wife, and resumes his life approximately where he left off. The story is liberally interlarded with psychic phenomena, spiritual visions, and attempts at profundity that narrowly, and sometimes not altogether, miss naivety.

The story of the basic conflict between Bartholomew Wyngate, his wife Louise and his brother Ramsey seems unnecessarily complicated by individual descriptions of the growing pains of Bartholomew's children. Bartholomew is an enlightened type, who dabbles in a vague sort of psychology somewhere in between laying on of hands and outright witchcraft. He conducts a clinic, and some of the woes and tribulations of his "patients" get mixed up in the story too, resulting in still more loose ends.



Miss O'Hara hasn't quite succeeded in applying the formula of Lloyd C. Douglas, who used to manage a somewhat similar mixture in a much more sophisticated fashion.

Amorous Antics

CAROLINE CHERIE — by Cecil St. Laurent — *McLeod—$4.50.*

by John Creed

FOR THIS French Revolution story she is called Caroline de Bièvre but her name could have been Amber. Remember Amber?

An aristocratic young woman with a not too thinly disguised nymphomania, Caroline goes to Paris in 1789, meets adolescence and the stirrings of the Revolution head-on. Soon she snags an ambitious young politician for a husband. But as a husband Georges is a lukewarm lover and as a Deputy of the Assembly he is a middle-of-the-road Republican. His politics are not ardent enough for the extremist party and his amours are not to Caroline's liking. She prefers boyfriend Gaston. When the Terrorists start hounding Georges, Caroline's romantic Gaston goes into hiding, Georges and Caroline flee Paris. They seek refuge with Girondists and Bretons in the north.

Caroline has one narrow escape after another—in the dead of night in haymows, from inns full of informers, to attics of befriending moderate Republicans. But politics are not for Caroline; she always manages to take time out for her real purpose in life: She escapes the guillotine and disguised as a sailor she boards a French frigate bound for America. How she may have affected the more ardent of the American Revolutionists after landing, Saint-Laurent doesn't say.

Anyway, 300,000 copies of the book have already been sold in France. And "Forever Amber" fans will probably even the score on this side with this rather crude and in some places illiterate translation. Or do literary matters really count?

Asian Idyll

SEND THE WISE WIND — by Kate Bigelow Montague—*Longmans, Green—$3.75.*

by William Sclater

THIS IS a story of the Igorot people of Northern Luzon, where the author lived with her husband for five years. A head-hunting tribe whom legend credits with retreating into the mountains to escape the decadent influences of civilization, the Igorots are seen through tenderly romantic eyes in this first novel.

The people are rice cultivators, whose rock-terraced fields on the high slopes have been likened to the "Stairway of the Gods"; the plot of the story is largely woven round this economic background. A hard-working, rice-planting Igorot girl scorns the maids who sleep with their lovers as custom allows and come heavy-eyed to the fields as a consequence, until a dashing stranger finds his way to her own sleeping mat. Before he can return to claim her for his bride he loses his head to a rival tribe and she finds herself with child. Such an achievement, after only one night evokes much admiration and she finds herself much sought after. Out of it develops a chain of incidents which lead to more romance, a pitched battle with a neighboring tribe and finally to lasting romance.

A romantically-tender story this, told as an idyll of a childlike people of Asia seen through Western eyes.

The Innocents?

MORNING, WINTER AND NIGHT — by John Nairne Michaelson—*McLeod—$4.25.*

by Bernard Keble

THIS extremely frank study of pre-puberty sex experiences among rural American children, made into a short novel with considerable poetical power, should really be criticized by an expert on the psychology and physiology of adolescence. It is obviously impossible that such experiences should be analyzed and studied at the time when they are gone through, and the device of treating them as memories in the mind of a middle-aged man is suspect, as being sure to change their whole character.

To the present reviewer the Daphnis-and-Chloe innocence ascribed to the young adolescents here portrayed puts a considerable strain on belief.

Stimulating Gym

WAKE UP YOUR MIND—by Alex Osborn—*Saunders*—$4.00.

by Rica Farquharson

ALEX OSBORN who gave us "Your Creative Power" is at it again. An admirer suggested he write "Wake Up Your Mind" as a "public service." Goodness knows if he has attained any success in waking up even a handful of minds everyone should feel grateful. Research librarians have confirmed the author's belief that no other work has focussed on this fascinating aspect of mental development. If you wish to enliven your imagination this just may be your vitamin.

"Writing," according to Mr. Osborn, is mental wrestling at its best and "Changing Shoes" is an excellent bending exercise. One's imagination must be exerted here, however, for the changing of shoes is mental, not physical, what Harry Overstreet calls "social imagination."

A chapter is devoted to the method in which word-play can exercise our creative minds and the ability to "see what I was thinking about" as one child phrased it.

It is the author's belief that all people are born with creative talent but its neglect in education and soft environment saps creativity and many other contributing causes prevent us from becoming the happy, healthy, well-adjusted people we might be.

"Wake Up Your Mind" takes you into a stimulating gymnasium of creativity, to be worked out in education, reading, games, sports, hobbies, travel, art, job-hunting, marriage; all other facets of living.

A Fascist Ticks

THE CONFORMIST — by Alberto Moravia — *British Book Service*—$3.25.

by Melwyn Breen

THE ITALIAN writer and author of "The Woman of Rome" examines the conscience of a dedicated Fascist, from his boyhood to the fall of Mussolini. The story is the struggle of the central figure, Marcello Clerici, to bury his feelings of abnormality in the Movement. In broader terms, the novel discusses the problem of man's isolation in modern society and demonstrates the problems of self-immersion in a rigidly hierarchical and inhuman organization.

The novel shows an obvious haste with a subject that is complex as well as fascinating: as a result it is somewhat disappointing. Marcello is shown as a child with sadistic tendencies—the first inkling that he is somehow different. An unpleasant encounter with a chauffeur forces him, at 13, to shoot the man. The latent guilt of this incident prompts his dedication to Fascism as a secret-service agent. An assignment that leads to the death of an anti-Fascist, instead of accomplishing his ambition to "conform", makes him even more conscious of lost innocence. But from here, Moravia clouds his intention with side explorations into the character's loveless marriage, his relations with a lesbian (and wife of the doomed anti-Fascist).

The novel is violent and swift-moving; readable and interesting but it seems that the author lost control of a subject that, gifted as he is, he could have handled acutely.

Writers & Writing

A NUMBER of Montreal literary figures have been in Toronto recently, among them Mrs. PHOEBE ERSKINE MACKELLAR who gave one of her famed dramatic performances at the English-Speaking Union. Enthusiastically received, it was the first Canadian showing of "Canada in Lore and Legend". Mrs. MacKellar delivered a series of programs in England during the past year.

■ JOHN and MARJORIE MACKENZIE, whose new book "Quebec In Your Car" has just hit the bookstores, had a left-handed compliment paid to them recently. A Toronto motorist left her car in a parking lot. In it were three books, a novel, a volume of essays and the other MacKenzie travel-help "Ontario In Your Car". A thief visited the parked motor and took—you guessed it—only "Ontario In Your Car".

■ Several Toronto writers are attending the World Assembly of Moral Re-Armament on historic Mackinac at the heart of the Great Lakes, this month. Leaders of political, industrial and cultural life from many nations are gathering in the Michigan centre.

■ Maybe, we are getting ahead of ourselves but we learn, through the not at all subtle channels of publicity, that the Literary Guild has picked as its August selection, "The Silver Chalice", new THOMAS B. COSTAIN novel about artist who fashioned framework for cup used by Christ at the Last Supper.

Before he became a celebrated American editor and author, Mr. Costain was a famous Canadian editor who, no doubt, would have become a well-known Canadian writer.

■ Governor THOMAS E. DEWEY'S book, "Journey to the Far Pacific", which was scheduled for publication by Doubleday April 24, is to come out July 14—so the prediction goes.

■ LAWRENCE EARL, Canadian newspaperman on the staff of John Bull in London, writes: "Just about now I've been suffering from first-night, or verge-of-publication nerves. My new book 'The Battle of Baltingglass', a rather light-hearted factual affair which took place in Eire in 1950, is about to have its British premiere. I expect it will be on view in Canada shortly afterwards."

■ Praise will do more for a child than scolding. When is somebody going to get on our Canadian radio or into our national magazines and say: "Look Canadians, you're not so bad." In the meantime, all this talk about Canadian women being suckers—horrid word—and why people hate us and how uninteresting and dull we are might do something to our conceit in ourselves. It would be simply terrible if we ever got believing the accusations.

—*Rica*

IF YOU WANT HUMOUR, HERE IT IS

FORTY ODD

MARY BARD

She was forty! Even the sound of it was depressing. However, there is nothing depressing about this hilarious account of the author's attempt to try out all the misplaced but well-meant advice of her friends, and her discovery that she was infinitely better off just being herself. This is even better than *A Doctor Wears Three Faces*—and that is really saying something! $4.25

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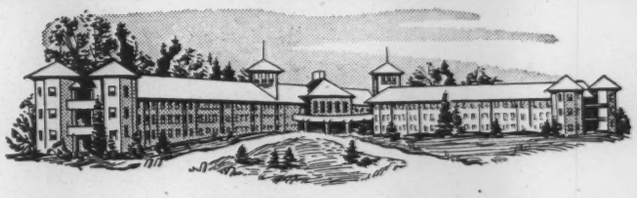

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FILMS

LADIES' COMMITTEE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THERE IS a Nineteenth Century quality, at once authoritarian and timid, in the censorship that controls Hollywood entertainment. In certain fixed respects, censorship is still determined to treat the public as though it had the mentality of a twelve-year-old, while continuing to

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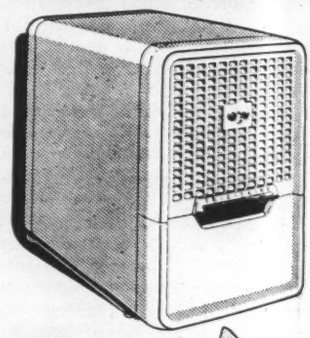

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overlook the fact that a twelve-year-old is usually as bright as he ever will be.

Thus certain aspects of sex that are freely handled elsewhere, even in such popular media as Book-of-the-Month and Literary Guild Clubs, are sternly suppressed in the movies, and some gentler and usually fuzzier point of view is substituted. As it generally works out, the interest goes down under this treatment while the unreality mounts, like buckets in a well.

For instance, one of the liveliest chapters in Donald Powell Wilson's best seller "My Six Convicts" had to do with the visit of a Ladies' Committee to the Leavenworth Penitentiary where Psychologist Wilson was carrying out his investigations in criminology. The visiting philanthropists were deeply scandalized by the freehand pornographic studies with which the prisoners had enlivened their cell-walls, and insisted on a clean-up. An ugly prison riot developed and in the crisis the Warden called on Psychologist Wilson to find a solution. Wilson suggested that the prisoners themselves form a committee to distinguish between pornography and art, and the situation as it finally worked out was both humanly revealing and wonderfully funny.

This incident has been modified for the screen by the special Ladies' Committee that works on the respectabilizing of art in Hollywood. So has the chapter describing how the convicts introduced a blond into Leavenworth under circumstances involving incredible ingenuity and teamwork. As far as possible the lively edge which Dr. Wilson gave his story has been carefully dulled in the interest of public safety. Fortunately, however, the adapters have left one of the best incidents in the original almost intact — safecracker "Conny's" wonderful day in the big city when he sets out, on his own terms, to open a jammed safe for a Kansas banker.

Thus while a good deal of "My Six Convicts" has been shaped to familiar formula, enough of the original story remains to make a sprightly film, well worth seeing. In the 1930's Psychologist Wilson was commissioned by the United States Public Health Service to make a series of psychological tests of the prisoners in Leavenworth. As laboratory assistants he made use of half a dozen convicts, and his final success with both prisoners and tests was a triumph of humanity and courage even more than of psychological theory.

In spite of strictures and shaping a great deal of this emerges in the screen version, which casts John Beal as the criminologist and Millard Mitchell, Gilbert Roland, Henry Morgan, Marshall Thompson, Jay Alder and Alf Kjellin as the six assistants. The picture takes a rather tongue-in-cheek approach to psychological testing, but on the whole this is a refreshing change after all the solemn nonsense we have been treated to since Hollywood entered the field of applied psychology.

—Columbia

"MY SIX CONVICTS"

"THE Elusive Pimpernel," an elaborate technicolor production, has the Scarlet Pimpernel (David Niven) skipping about ceaselessly between England and France, rescuing proud powdered aristocrats by the tumbril-load and snapping his fingers under the outraged noses of Citizens of the Republic, none of them any brighter than they should be. The story itself is one of Baroness Orczy's minor efforts, but it has been carried out with spirit and makes bright, and turbulent, if rather childish, entertainment. Margaret Leighton is a decorative assistant in the goings-on.

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WOMAN OF THE WEEK

NO READY-MADE COMPLEXES

by Naomi Bristol

THOUGH THERE ARE many neurotics in Canada, there are only seven psychoanalysts to look after them. One of these is Marta Wassermann, whose bright, intense eyes and hands are as eloquent as her speech. A resident of Ottawa, she is the only Canadian member of the National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis in New York. Though now a Canadian citizen, she was born in Vienna and studied under the famed Karl Jung.

MARTA WASSERMANN

Her family is a literary one. Her father was a playwright; her husband, Jacob Wassermann, wrote "The World's Illusion," a best-seller of the twenties; her son Charles, of Montreal, is a radio writer (Fiddle Joe and others) and she herself has published eight novels in German. From the writing of psychological novels and the study of philosophy it was a natural step to psychoanalysis. When her husband died, feeling too unhappy to write any more, she began the long training for her new profession.

"From creating fictional personalities I began recreating real personalities," said Mrs. Wassermann, for she regards her work as a strengthening of the human soul.

Chief obstacle to the work of herself and her cohorts is the distorted impression of it held by the public. True, her patients sometimes do recline on a couch and she does delve into their early childhood for the source of their troubles; but she doesn't discover ready-made complexes that can be dealt with by ready-made techniques, as people often imagine. One patient of hers had a psychological label for each of her symptoms, picked up from popular reading. "Psychological dynamite," muttered Marta Wassermann.

She'll point to dreams as an example of the complexity of her work. Dreams have different meanings for different people as every one has his own dream language made up of symbols which are sometimes so cryptic that even a psychoanalyist can't fathom them. A dream of crossing the ocean, for instance, may to one have a meaning related to childbirth or, to another, that he is about to make an important or far-reaching decision.

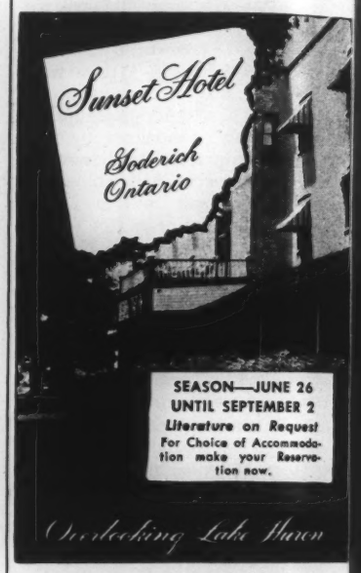
Psychoanalysis is the treatment of neurotics rather than the mentally ill who require a psychiatrist or the physically ill who require a doctor. As such it deals with human dilemmas and its methods, according to Mrs. Wassermann, combine both art and science.

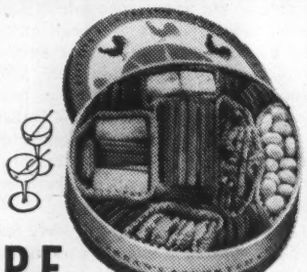
One of her typical patients, a handsome, well-educated young man who had pushed ahead in his business in spite of great odds, came to her complaining of severe headaches which had no physical cause and which occurred whenever he had to make a decision. He was in love with a charming girl yet couldn't make up his mind to marry her.

By reaching into the depth of his memory, in successive interviews, she made him realize that conditions in his early childhood, before he was able to reason, and which involved his father and mother, had made him unable to decide to marry. Understanding this, he was able to take the step and be happy with himself.

Emotional disturbances, more prevalent these days, stem from the anxiety of modern times with its wars and rumors of wars and its dwindling faith, she feels. Both material insecurity and the disappearance of a stable set of moral values create anxiety, the main basis of neurosis.

Young people now, Mrs. Wasser-





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mann observes, have no stock answers to the questions: "Is it right to always obey your parents?" "Is it right to drink alcohol?" "Is it right to sleep with a girl before you are married?" "Is it right to fight for your country or is it wrong to kill your fellow men?" for values in family, business, emotional and particularly sex life have been shattered.

Although she is continually dealing with distressed people (and even her friends unburden their problems to her) Mrs. Wassermann is not depressed by it for she feels if she can restore one ailing person it is worthwhile. She has been psychoanalysed herself as part of her training and this self-knowledge gives her a sense of stability.

THE CHOICE of her profession was not unusual for Marta Wassermann who grew up in Vienna when discussions of Freud's new theories were rife. At the age of 15 she used to attend his public lectures. Her interest in the subject was later projected into her novels.

Seventeen years ago her husband died and it was then, when her three children were grown up, that she began to train as a psychoanalyst. She studied with Karl Jung in Zurich, Switzerland, and later at a Freudian school in New York under Dr. Theodor Reik. Caught by the war on a visit to Swiss friends in Canada in 1939, she remained to become a Canadian citizen. Apart from her first three years in Montreal she has lived in Ottawa ever since.

Now a grandmother with three grandchildren she has a married daughter in Switzerland, a married daughter in New York training as a psychoanalyst too, and a son Charles in Montreal. Coming from an Austrian background the family now numbers a Swiss, an American and two Canadians.

Because she realizes how many people need the services of a psychoanalyst Mrs. Wassermann is concerned about their scarcity in Canada. There is a training school for them in progress in Montreal which, until now, has been conducted only in French. There are few women in the field and more are needed, as some people, regardless of sex, can talk more freely to a woman than to a man. It all depends, she says, on whether they were more attached to their mother or their father. Women also excel at child analysis.

With her work among young mothers Marta Wassermann has found that many women hate their children. This is partly because they had thought in terms of careers and consider homemaking a menial task and partly because of what she calls "the disappearing differences" between the sexes, in activities and mental outlook.

Then she shakes off her serious mood. *"Vive la difference,"* she laughs.

BRAIN-TEASER

LEFT IN REVERSE

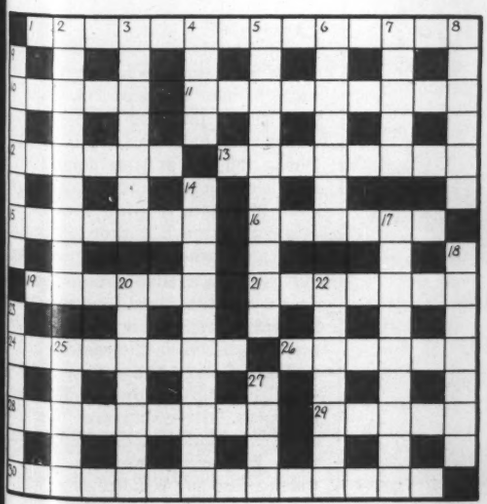
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 10.
2. 7 and 1. Paradoxically, the Russians may say those who follow their lead are taking it. (1,4,2,3,5,9)
11. Feathers fly at this court! (9)
12. The sporting world takes it—seriously. (6)
13. Panhandler's breakfast? (5,3)
15. Come out, come out! (7)
16. Making a play on his name had a serious result. (6)
18. Report heard from Nevada to Michigan? (6)
21. Mother embraced the insurance man. How she colored! (7)
24. The kind of machine mine is. (8)
26. Phrenologist's crop? (6)
28. "He should of went" and "lied down". (9)
29. Key notes, perhaps, are produced thus? (5)
30. They improve our point of view. (6, 8)

DOWN

2. For the printer dictionaries provide restraint. (9)
3. Pals she finds unlucky? (7)
4. Debutantes leave us neat, and in it, perhaps. (4)
5. Drama's bare radio detectives? (5, 5)
6. Nightingale's war. (7)
7. See 10.
8. The minority looks as if it's yet to be born. (6)
9. Where Parliaments' speakers are bound to appear. (7)
14. One is upset over the Iliad, for example (3-7)
17. A Scotchman of note has grit when getting the bird. (4-5)
18. Some gangsters get no return from it. (3, 4)
20. Binding in Africa? (7)
22. Stuffy person? He certainly wouldn't observe fast time! (7)
23. The puzzle is how to dance with a woodcutter. (6)
25. It's criminal how he almost fell on evil days! (5)
27. Beautiful when it's somewhere in the air. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 7. Let's call it a day
7, 1 down and 23 down. Daylight Saving
9. Greta
10. Una
11. Teams 12. Tatters
13. Terrace 14. Office
15 and 20. Mother
16. Said 19. Emus
20. See 15 21. Armory
24. Ethical 25. Amneris
27. Truer 28. Eli
29. Thane 30. S.O.S.
31. Illogically

DOWN

1. See 7 across
2. Twenty-four hours
3 and 7 across. Clarence Day
4. Louise
5. Inaction
6. Attire
7. Dead as a door-nail
8. Yesterday
14. Operettas
17. Pell-mell
18. Frenetic
22. Octroi
23. See 7 across
26. Seedy

(210)

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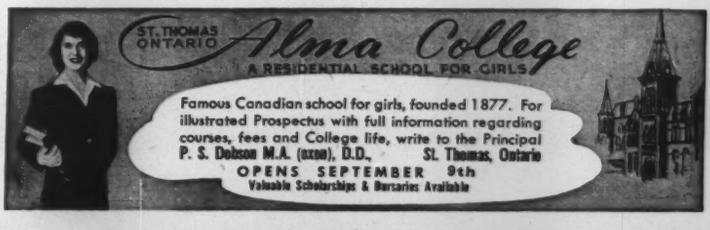
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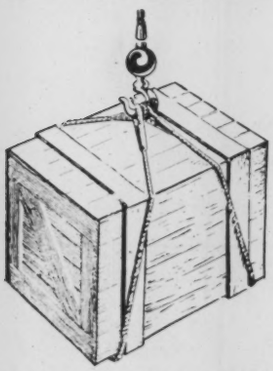

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CONCERNING FOOD

OF MANY THINGS

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

BREADED BEEF liver may help to tempt those who say "No, thank you" to liver. To 1 beaten egg add 2 teaspoons lemon juice, ¼ teaspoon salt. Dip liver slices in this mixture and then in fine dry bread crumbs. Pan fry until golden brown.

■ Tinted pastry? Yes, indeed, and right pretty it is too. Add drops of food coloring (green is least appealing) to the water before combining with flour and shortening or to packaged pastry mix—you can see how evenly you've mixed the dough. Add flavorings, such as almond or coconut or spices, if you wish to emphasize any particular flavor. We've found varying pastry flavors useful in low sodium diets where you can't use salt. Apple pie is especially good when you add cinnamon and chopped pecans to the pastry—about ½ tsp. cinnamon and ¼ cup nuts (use ¼ cup less flour) mixed with the flour and shortening.

■ Leftover cooked broccoli is fine if made into an *au gratin* dish. Spread cooked stalks in greased casserole dish, cover with condensed cream of mushroom soup (thinned with a little cream), sprinkle with fresh bread crumbs and top with grated nippy cheese. Heat through in a 350°F oven and place under broiler to brown the cheese and crumbs. Another way to use cooked broccoli is to make it the middle layer in a dish of macaroni and cheese.

■ An easy raspberry sauce for peach Melba is made so—drain syrup from a can of peach halves (20 or 28 oz. tin). Add 1/3 cup raspberry jam and bring mixture to a broil and cook 5 minutes. Strain sauce and chill thoroughly. To assemble the peach Melba place peach halve in Melba dish or shallow flat bottomed fruit dish, cavity side up. Spoon on vanilla ice cream and then pour over all the raspberry sauce. Sometimes it's preferable to place the peach on a piece of sponge cake to prevent it from sliding all over the dish. You can top with whipped cream if desired.

■ Luncheon tidbit: Mix 1 or 2 tins of devilled ham (depending upon the number of customers) with leftover mashed potatoes. Shape into flat cakes, flour and pan-fry. Serve with a tomato soup sauce or hot chili sauce. If no leftover potatoes make up a fresh batch with the dehydrated potato flakes.

■ Spring carrots in an orange sauce are two fine flavors united. Make an orange sauce (follow your Harvard sauce recipe for beets) using the water the carrots were cooked in plus 1 tsp. grated orange rind and orange juice to replace the vinegar. Another way to achieve the orange-carrot combination is to melt orange marmalade with butter or margarine and pour over hot cooked salted carrots.

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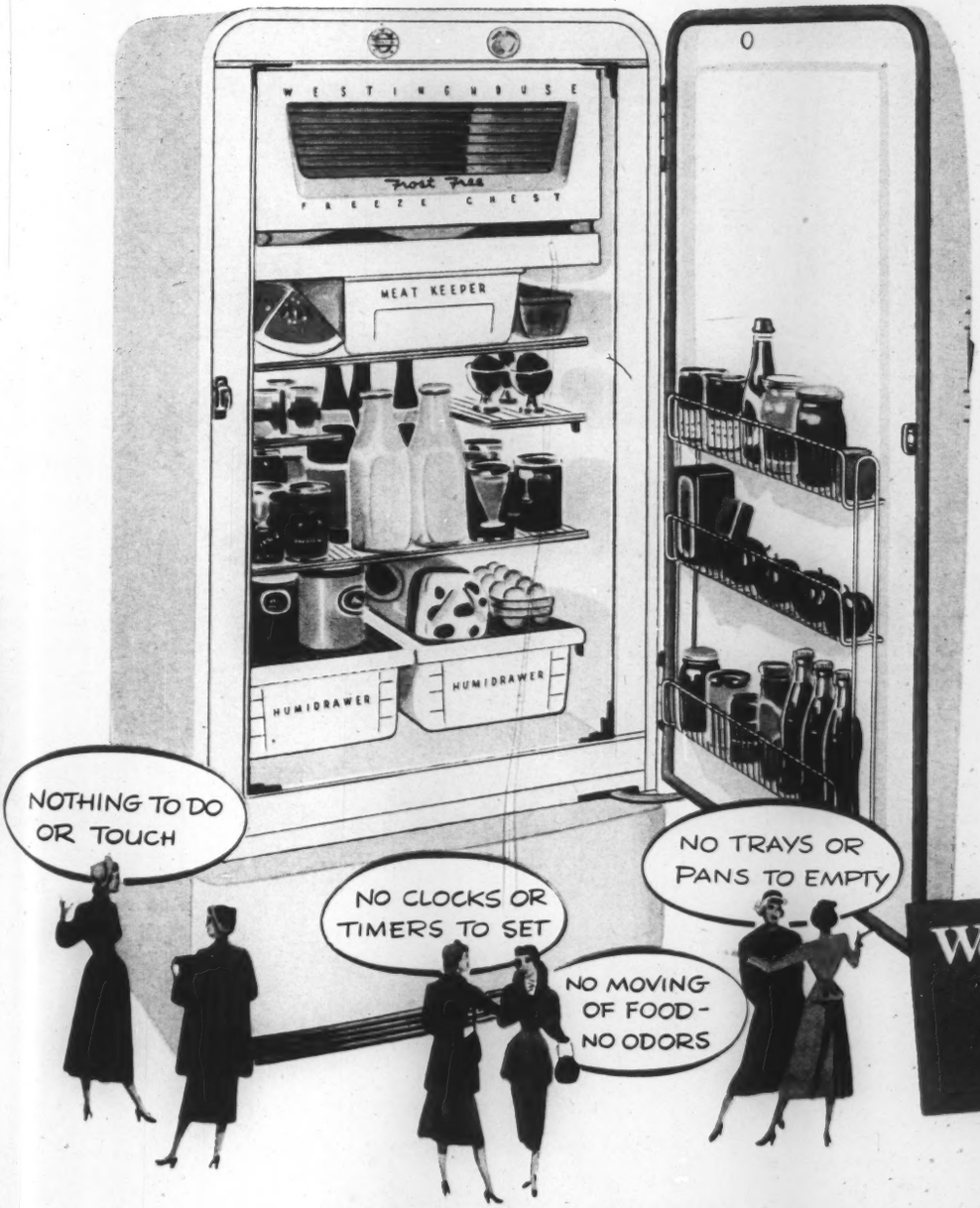

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